Two Parts
12 Pages

The New York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,153. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Tuesday: FAIR, WARMER.

Wheat, 100¼; corn, 29½; cotton, 7 1-16.

Stock Market--Dull.

The Executive Committee of Tammany met to prepare the call for the primary elections. Protests against the management of the organization in the Second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts had the effect of staying action for one day. There were definite threats of revolt from Henry D. Purroy and som of his friends.—Page 2.

FOREIGN.—The Sultan of Turkey has been notified by the powers, that the reforms proposed to him must be enforced. Life Senator Thery died in Paris. The steamer Volo foundered, but all her passengers and crew were saved. The American steamship St. Paul to be repaired in Glasgow. Ireland to protest against excessive taxation.—Page 5

Chief Conlin yesterday preferred charges against Capt. Chapman in the matter of the raid on H. B. Seeley's dinner party at Sherry's Dec. 10. Commissioner Parker approved the charges. Subsequently, Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews passed a resolution to suspend all proceedings against Capt. Chapman pending a decision by the Police Board.

The Chicago Clearing House Association had charge of the Atlas Bank yesterday. It was stated that stockholders would fare well in the liquidation. The Dime Savings Bank was receiving no deposits, and was requiring ninety days' notice of withdrawals. The Scandia Bank at Minneapolis and the Bank of Superior at Superior, Wis., suspended.—Page 3.

Fire at an early hour yesterday wrecked two big apartment houses in West Fifteenth Street, and damaged a third house. Sixty-three families were driven into the cold, and forty-seven families were made homeless. There was a number of narrow escapes, and a janitor and other persons did heroic work in saving lives.—Page 9.

The New York Presbytery, at a special meeting, after much discussion, disavowed all responsibility for the reflections on the morality of the Jewish race contained in the recent report of a committee in the Warszawiak case, but held to its rejection of the clergyman's application to be taken under the Presbytery's care.—Page 9.

It was stated at Washington yesterday that the treaty for the arbitration of all disputes between the United States and Great Britain would be signed this week. Señor Andrade and Sir Julian Pauncefote are arranging final details with reference to the treaty for the arbitration of the C. Chapin on the commission.—Page 3.

The Department of Buildings has just completed the tabulation of more than 2,000 Raines law hotels from lists furnished by the police. Superintendent Constable does not believe that the city has been thoroughly covered. He reviews the work of his department as far as these hotels are concerned.—Page 9.

The ferryboat New Brunswick of the Pennsylvania Railroad Line caught fire while tied in her slip early yesterday morning. The efforts of firemen, the company's fire brigade, and tugs were unavailing, and finally she was towed down the river until she sank near Bedlow's Island.—Page 9.

The Aldermen's Gas Committee organized for future work and authorized its Chairman to ask the Legislature for power which will enable it to force the gas companies to produce books and documents in order to fortify the demand for cheaper gas.—Page 9.

District Attorney Olcott wrote to Attorney General Hancock for advice as to the scope of Justice Keogh's decision in regard to civil service appointments, as he found himself embarrassed in making appointments in his office.—Page 8.

There was still some doubt yesterday as to the exact number of victims of Sunday morning's railroad wreck at Cahaba Bridge on the Birmingham Mineral Railroad. It seemed certain that the number of dead would reach twenty-five.—Page 2.

The election of Trustees of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church in Yonkers last night required the presence of lawyers and policemen. A woman's arm was broken, several women fainted, and two sets of officers were elected.—Page 3.

It is said the creditors of the estate of Austin Corbin have decided to have a trustee appointed to look after their interests. This action, so it is said, was caused by recent decline in stock of the Long Island Railroad Company.—Page 5.

It was said at Albany yesterday that the Governor would to-day appoint Ashley W. Cole as Railroad Commissioner; that Cole would be reappointed in January, and that George W. Dunn would later succeed Alfred C. Chapin on the commission.

The Republican Club at a very lively meeting, refused to indorse the candidacy of Joseph H. Choate for the United States Senate, and every speaker who attacked Platt or his methods was howled down or declared out of order.

Senator Wolcott said yesterday at Canton, after a conference with Major McKinley, that the President-elect approved of the bill designed to bring about an international monetary conference on the subject of bimetallism.

A meeting of the men thrown out of employment by the consolidation of the gas companies was held yesterday, and an organization was formed. The men will petition the Mayor and Aldermen for some relief.—Page 9.

The annual report of the Kings County Board of Elections shows the expenditure this year of less money than the board spent in 1895. It shows also that 95.41 per cent. of the registered vote was cast.—Page 9.

A solid silver loving cup was presented to Gen. Horace Porter at the United Service Club last night by the members of his staff in the great sound-money parade before election.—Page 8.

Tariff hearings were begun yesterday before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington. There was a rush of applicants for "protection" under the new bill.—Page 7.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has gone to Brookline, Mass. She yesterday denied that she had purchased a house in Boston. She declined a proposition to lecture.

A family consisting of nine persons was buried in a landslide in Ireland yesterday, and no hope is entertained of recovering any of them alive.—Page 3.

Isaac Zuker was found guilty last night of arson in the first degree.—Page 2.

The intercollegiate chess tournament was begun in this city yesterday.—Page 2.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

Post Office Notice—Foreign mails.—Page 6.

Business Troubles.—Page 12.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 6.

Court Calendars.—Page 12.

Real Estate.—Page 12.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Railroads.—Page 6.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Sentenced to 102 Years in Prison.

MEXICO, Mo., Dec. 28.—Will Robinson, colored, killed his sweetheart in a church in Pike County, and also stole a horse. He was taken to the State prison to-day under sentence for 102 years—ninety-nine years for murder and three years for horse stealing.

Boston Sells $1,890,000 of Bonds.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—City Treasurer Turner opened bids to-day for $1,890,000 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent. ten, twenty, and thirty year loans. The contract was awarded to Blake Brothers and R. L. Day, whose bid was $1,944,286 for the entire loan.

PLATT MEN TRIUMPHANT

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB WOULD NOT INDORSE CHOATE.

A Lively Meeting in Which Senator Pavey and All Who Endeavored to Attack Platt Were Howled Down.

The Republican Club last night, after a hot fight, at the liveliest meeting ever held in its Fifth Avenue clubhouse, decided not to indorse Joseph H. Choate as a candidate for the United States Senate. The meeting was a special one, called by request, to consider a resolution of Senator Pavey's, pledging the support of the club to Mr. Choate.

The Platt men were out as they have not been out before for years. The "old guard" had been at work for a week, and as a result the clubhouse was packed, and the anti-organization Republicans, who are usually in control, found themselves outvoted at every turn. Vigorous speeches were made. Attempts were made to attack Mr. Platt and his political career and methods. The speakers who did this were interrupted, and finally called to order, on the ground that they were not confining themselves to the business in hand.

Among the Platt men who were early on hand were Abraham Gruber, ex-Justice Clarence W. Meade, Dwight A. Lawrence, Commodore P. Vedder, Fred S. Gibbs, Cornelius Van Cott, Julius M. Mayer, Henry Birrell, Lucas L. Van Allen, W. M. K. Olcott, William N. Hoag, Jacob M. Patterson, Assemblyman George Austin, and Representative Lemuel Ely Quigg.

Among the men who are ordinarily anti-Platt were Senators Pavey and Ford, William Brookfield, Montague Lessler, Adelbert H. Steele, Paul D. Cravath, Edward Mitchell, Henry L. Einstein, Assemblyman Francis E. Laimbeer, and I. A. Englehart.

What the Club Wanted and Got.

Cornelius N. Bliss presided. All the rooms of the first floor were crowded, many of the members being comparative strangers to club meetings.

The call for the special meeting was read, and the proposed resolution indorsing Mr. Choate. Immediately John Sabine Smith, who is often opposed to the Platt men, offered this resolution, which he moved as a substitute:

"Whereas, This club has not indorsed or recommended any person for public office since the adoption of its present constitution, some ten years ago, save such as had been first duly nominated by party conventions duly called and held, and no person has been so nominated for United States Senator to fill the vacancy now about to occur; and

"Whereas, The indorsement of candidates not so nominated would naturally lead to abuse, making a precedent for frequent requests for the recommendation or indorsement of candidates for various offices, dividing the members into hostile groups probably along so-called factional lines, and destroying the harmony and influence of the club;

"Now, therefore, while we recognize the high character and distinguished abilities of the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, who has been suggested for United States Senator in the resolutions embodied in the call for this meeting;

"Resolved, That we deem it ill advised that any action should be taken at this time regarding his possible candidacy or that of any other person for said office, and that it is the sense of this club in meeting assembled that no action whatever should be taken in the premises.

Mr. Smith made a speech, in which he took the ground that the club ought not to establish a precedent by indorsing any candidate. "We shall be flooded with applications for indorsements," said Mr. Smith. "Are we ready to start out in this small, cheap business of indorsing candidates? If so, then our power goes." J. M. Hawes indorsed this view.

Choate Men Howled Down.

"Mr. Smith has said that no one man owns this club," answered Mr. Pavey. "He might have gone further, and said that in this particular the club differs widely from the regular Republican organization in this State. The programme of the machine has been to go to the Senatorial caucus and lay the Senatorial nomination at the feet of Thomas C. Platt. Let us look at the way Thomas C. Platt has reached his power."

"Order!" "Order!" "I protest!" "No other name but that of Mr. Choate is before the meeting!" shouted the Platt men. District Attorney Olcott, John Sabine Smith, and two or three others were on their feet, and a clamor drowned Mr. Pavey's voice. Mr. Bliss thumped the table for order.

"I have been told," went on Senator Pavey, "that Mr. Platt did a really honorable thing when he resigned from the Senate in 1881. I was told yesterday that he had given, as the condition of his election, a written agreement to have Judge William H. Robertson appointed Collector of the Port, and when he found he could not fulfill his contract, he resigned his high office rather than explain to the man to whom he owed this debt."

Then there was a hubbub. "A point of order!" shouted a dozen Platt men at once. "Sit down!" "Keep still!" and the like came from all over the room.

"It's a shame to let all this stuff be spread in the newspapers," shouted some one from a far corner.

Mr. Bliss restored order and ruled Senator Pavey out of order. Mr. Pavey appealed from the decision. A vote was taken, and Mr. Bliss was sustained. Mr. Pavey sat down and said no more.

Mr. Cravath Had No Chance.

After a temperate speech by Peter Zucker in favor of the Smith resolution James A. Blanchard moved the previous question. Mr. Cravath wanted to speak. Some confusion followed, and the request for the previous question was withdrawn.

"Mr. Choate's candidacy is simply the incarnation of the protest against the corruption and rottenness in the Republican Party," said Mr. Cravath. "I believe nine out of ten of those present believe the Republican organization is rotten and corrupt."

Loud cries interrupted Mr. Cravath, and after they had subsided he said the resolution under consideration was little less than cowardice, and was again interrupted by cries of "No! No!" and by catcalls.

Edward Mitchell spoke for the Choate resolution. He said he spoke as a machine man. "Is there not," he said, "in the United States Senate to-day a cabal composed of Senators of both parties that is a menace to the Government of this country? We must discuss the personal ability, fitness, and character of the men whom we are to send to represent the State of New York."

Lemuel Ely Quigg spoke next. "The Choate boom came," he said, "that hopeless virtue, as represented by Pavey, in the caucus, might protest against triumphant vice as represented by all the rest of the Republicans." He closed by the declaration that "the real force behind Mr. Choate's candidacy was a Mugwump cabal."

On the Defensive.

District Attorney Olcott then protested against the charge that the club was showing cowardice by adopting the Smith resolution, and after him, Montague Lessler arose. He pointed to Quigg and Gruber, and asserted that they were present because they were "under orders" to be there. This brought more loud cries.

Mr. Gruber responded. Among other things, he said that William D. Guthrie, Mr. Choate, and David B. Hill "had syndicated the silence in the late campaign."

William Brookfield was the last speaker. "I am not shocked," he said. "I have become so accustomed to fraud in the name of the Republican Party that I am shocked at nothing. I have been sneered at as a Mugwump. I want to say in this clubhouse, and openly, that I am not a Republican according to the standard made by the New York machine, and I do not wish to be known as such."

Mr. Brookfield protested that free discussion was for the first time being shut off in the club.

Henry Birrell moved the previous question. It was ordered, amid some confusion. Mr. Smith's resolution was then adopted. The vote was viva voce. No count of noses was taken. No record was made of Platt and Choate men. Mr. Cravath said he refused to vote because only one side of the question had been heard. Platt men said they had forces on hand sufficient to have passed a resolution indorsing Mr. Platt if it had seemed advisable.

More Men for Mr. Platt.

The Choate Club has had the speeches delivered at the mass meeting in Carnegie Hall last week published in pamphlet form for distribution throughout the State. The speech made by William D. Guthrie, in which Mr. Choate's position on the tariff was outlined, was printed as a separate document and a copy sent to each member of the Republican Club prior to last night's meeting of the club.

In response to Senator Pavey's appeal for support of Mr. Choate, several Republican Assemblymen, in addition to those heretofore quoted, have declared for Mr. Platt. Edwin M. Wells of the Fourth Onandaga District wrote that he intended to support the caucus nominee. His preference in the caucus, he says he will be "a leader of the party who has never been found wanting." Mr. Wells adds:

"The name of the gentleman to whom I refer is Thomas C. Platt, and if he shall consent to allow his name to be presented to the Republican caucus I shall do all I can to insure his success and give him my vote first, last, and all the time."

Lewis P. Taylor, who will represent the Second District of Oswego, wrote:

"I cheerfully concede the superb ability and high personal standing of Mr. Choate, but in this busy and practical age the persistent energy and clear common sense that made Gen. Grant the foremost commander in the world will do more in securing a solution of problems relating to currency, tariff schedules, and foreign relations, than the finest gems of oratory.

"If Mr. Platt is a candidate for United States Senator in the Legislative caucus I shall vote for him, because I believe he would best represent the great business and commercial interests of the State of New York, and in doing so I am confident that I correctly represent the wishes of ninety-five per cent. of my Republican constituents."

Assemblyman-elect Philip Reinhard, Jr., of this city, declined to make any reply to Senator Pavey, but wrote to George Haupt of 215 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, that he believed it "the duty of the Republican members of the Legislature to insist that Mr. Platt shall represent New York State in the Senate of the United States."

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt was thus quoted in an afternoon paper yesterday on the subject of his candidacy for the United States Senate:

"I had calculated upon retiring from political life," he said. "The best evidence of that was my refusal to stand for Governor of this State.

"I do not like Washington life. Since the present fight has been made on the lines drawn, the situation presents itself in a different light. I am satisfied that Mr. Choate will not be the next Senator. Whoever it will be, it will not be Mr. Choate. It is not true that I have sought this position, or have worked for it. Any one who knows me, knows that this statement is true."

PREFERENCES OF LEGISLATORS.

Of Forty-four Members but One Declares for Choate.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—The Albany Evening Journal for a few days past has conducted a canvass to ascertain the choice of the 150 Republican members of the Legislature for United States Senator to succeed David B. Hill.

Up to date, forty-four members have signified their intention to vote for Thomas C. Platt; one, Senator Frank D. Pavey of New York City, for Joseph H. Choate, and nine are undecided.

Those who have so far expressed a preference for Mr. Platt are:

Senators—Higbie of Suffolk, Wieman of Kings, Page of New York, Krum of Schoharie, Johnson of Tioga, Nussbaum of Albany, Chahoon of Clinton, Brown of Otsego, Grant of Delaware, White of Onondaga, Stewart of Tompkins, and Raines of Ontario. Assemblymen—O'Grady of Monroe, Scherer, McEwan, and Leversee of Albany; Tupper of Broome, Baker of Clinton, Hoes of Columbia, Parshall of Kings, Taylor of Oswego, McGraw of Rensselaer, Clark of Steuben, Glen of Seneca, Eldridge of Warren, Bondy of Onondaga, Degnan, (Thirty-third) New York, Wells (Fourth) Onondaga, Garby of Richmond, Budd of Schuyler, McLaughlin of Sullivan, Witter of Tioga, Schmidt of Montgomery, Raplee of Yates, Horton of Wayne, Van Cott (Fifth) New York, Clark (Second) Steuben, Anderson (Third) Rensselaer, Sears of Franklin, Winnie of Schenectady, Miles of St. Lawrence, Roeser of Kings, Blasdell of Erie, and Brown of Fulton and Hamilton.

Senator John Ford of the Nineteenth District, New York City, writes: "I favor the election of a good Republican."

Nine members have declared they have no preference at present. They are: Senator Lamy of Erie, Assemblymen Hanna of Dutchess, Addis of Putnam, Wilson of Kings, Dudley of Niagara, Fuller of Broome, Pierce of Essex, Mathewson of New York, and Fish of Madison.

GIVES PLATT THE CREDIT.

Mr. Woodruff Thinks Platt's Influence at St. Louis Was Potent.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—Timothy L. Woodruff has written a letter to Mr. W. D. Guthrie, in which he says:

"In the press reports of your speech, delivered in Carnegie Hall last Wednesday evening, you are reported to have quoted me as follows: 'I do not believe Mr. Platt had any influence in the making of the gold plank, [at St. Louis,] but the vote for the gold plank would have been just as strong if Mr. Platt had not delivered himself in favor of it.'

"Permit me to say that I never gave expression to or entertained such a belief. I believe that Mr. Platt's great influence and the confidence reposed in him as a representative of the business interests of New York did more to accomplish what the issues of the campaign demonstrated to have been the wisest course that could have been marked out for the party at St. Louis than any other influence exerted thereon at the Republican National Convention.

Brooklynites Indorse Platt.

At a meeting held in the rooms of the Union Republican Club of Brooklyn last night Thomas C. Platt was unanimously indorsed by the 200 members present for United States Senator in a long series of laudatory resolutions. They were presented by George Kennedy, President of the club.

BUSINESS HOUSES FAIL.

Assignments Made in Various Parts of the Country.

DEFIANCE, Ohio, Dec. 28.—John C. Yingling, jeweler, has assigned. His assets are $20,000; liabilities, $16,000.

L. Hatry, clothier, has assigned, with assets of $13,000 and liabilities of $12,000.

BELOIT, Wis., Dec. 28.—W. H. Baumes, dry goods merchant, has failed. Mortgages for $8,000 were filed.

DARLINGTON, Wis., Deec. 28.—Frank Cornelius, furniture, has assigned to David Schreiter; liabilities, $8,000; assets, $12,000.

BATAVIA, Ill., Dec. 28.—W. M. & J. S. Van Northwick, bankers and manufacturers, have assigned to the Equitable Trust Company. The Atlas Bank of Chicago held $300,000 of Van Northwick's paper. They had paper mills in Wisconsin, creameries at Batavia, and agricultural works at Appleton, Wis. No schedules were filed.

MARINETTE, Wis., Dec. 28.—C. H. Norton, hardware, has assigned to J. E. Utke. Assets, $4,000; liabilities, $3,000.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 28.—George A. Grassol & Co., dry goods dealers, assigned this morning. They have been in business for twenty years. Assets, $20,000; liabilities, $39,000.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 28.—Mr. B. J. Bear to-day entered a deed of assignment in the Chancery Court, naming Mr. W. G. Neale as Trustee. The liabilities are about $15,000. It is thought the assets will cover the liabilities.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 28.—T. O. Walker, dealer in hardware, failed to-day. Mortgages amounting to $6,000 were given. Exact figures not known.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Herman Waterman, one of the oldest and best-known grain dealers in this city, has filed a petition in insolvency. The liabilities are $33,276; assets, $15,707.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 28.—Joseph H. P. Camp, a provision dealer, filed an assignment in the Probate Court this afternoon. Liabilities, $1,000; assets, $500.

EX-QUEEN GOES TO BROOKLINE.

Liliuokalani Announces that She Wishes to Avoid Notoriety.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has gone to Brookline, and will occupy a house at Coolidge's Corner, near the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lee, for an indefinite period. The ex-Queen would have been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lee, except for the recent illness of the latter, which made it impossible for her to entertain the ex-Queen and her suite in her home. Mrs. Lee has, therefore, secured for her this place. It will be handsomely furnished for her use.

A rumor was current to-day that Liliuokalani intended to buy a house or a cottage in Brookline, or somewhere near Boston, and settle down here permanently. To a reporter who asked if this was true, her Majesty said, "This is the first I ever heard of it."

Capt. Palmer is chief counselor to the ex-Queen. He said: "If she had with her the 300 retainers that she had when Queen and enjoyed an income of $80,000 a year which was once hers, I should not consider my services necessary. But I believe her a much-wronged woman, and I am glad to pay her the same attention which would be hers if she came here in great pomp."

Since her arrival in Boston Liliuokalani has been flooded with letters asking for her photograph and autograph. She has refused to supply them in every case.

She has also had several letters asking her to go on a lecturing tour. This proposition she has declined, and wishes it understood that she seeks publicity of no kind.

THE POWER OF THE PRESIDENT.

A Brief Regarding His Right to Recognize Governments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Attorney General Harmon to-day submitted to the State Department an elaborate brief prepared by Assistant Attorney General Whitney at the request of Secretary Olney. The brief is in support of Secretary Olney's contention that the recognition of foreign Governments is exclusively an Executive function.

The Department of Justice commenced work on the brief as soon as the Cameron resolution was reported to the Senate. It is presumed the brief is to be used as the basis of a special message to Congress on the Cuban question, which the President will submit to Congress after the holidays. It was intimated at the time the President's annual message went to Congress that a special message on the Cuban question might follow at an early day.

It is possible the President may have started out thus early to fortify himself for a veto or a public statement. The preparation of the brief has been characterized by unusual haste. The stenographers worked all day yesterday on the subject, so as to have it ready for the Secretary of State by 9 o'clock this morning.

M'KINLEY'S SILVER VIEWS

FAVORS AN INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Senator Wolcott Says the Bill Drafted to Carry into Effect the Bimetallic Plank of the St. Louis Convention Pleases the President-elect.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 28.—Senator E. O. Wolcott spent two hours with Major McKinley to-day and departed in a happy frame of mind.

"I came to Canton," said he, "as Chairman of the Committee of Five appointed by the Republican Senators in caucus to draft a bill to carry into effect that plank of the St. Louis platform on the subject of international bimetallism.

"The bill meets the hearty approval of the President-elect. It authorizes the President to appoint delegates to an international monetary conference when such a meeting shall be called. Several European countries are interested in the matter, and sentiment in favor of further recognition of silver through international agreement is spreading abroad.

"There may be a conference within a short time after Major McKinley is inaugurated."

Senator Wolcott talked on a number of other topics, and remarked that a pronounced anti-silver man, with a record of opposition to bimetallism, probably would not be looked upon in the West with favor as Secretary of the Treasury.

Politicians from Minnesota who were here to-day declare that there is active opposition to the appointment of ex-Gov. Merriam to the Cabinet, and that if he should be appointed Senator Davis would oppose his confirmation.

Frank S. Witherbee of New York spent half an hour with Major McKinley. He said the Republicans of New York had united in asking for the appointment of Mr. Bliss to the Cabinet.

Mrs. Maria S. Saxton, an aunt of Mrs. McKinley by marriage, has been invited by Major and Mrs. McKinley to make her home in the White House with them, and has accepted the invitation. She is one of Mrs. McKinley's warmest personal friends.

Major McKinley was overwhelmed with visitors all day.

ELOPED WITH HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Ruddy Rejoins the Man Her Parents Had Kept Her from for a Year.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., Dec. 28.—Mrs. George W. Ruddy, Jr., has eloped with her own husband. She eloped with him two years ago, when as a girl of seventeen years she married him, the ceremony being performed in the New York City Hall.

Objection to the marriage was made by the parents of both parties, but after they were informed of the wedding, word was sent to the young couple to come home, and they took up their residence in the house of Mr. Bernard, Mrs. Ruddy's father.

Mr. Bernard in the course of time made up his mind that he would no longer tolerate the presence of Mr. Ruddy in his family, and the young man went to his own father's house. This was about a year ago.

From that time until Christmas he was not allowed to see his wife, notwithstanding her continued devotion to him.

Christmas evening the young woman eluded the vigilance of her parents, met her husband a short distance from her father's house, and left town with him. Where the two are now is not known by their parents.

A MURDERER BREAKS DOWN.

He Makes a Scene in Court During the Passing of His Sentence.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 28.—In the Criminal Court to-day Alfred Hence Downen, convicted of the murder of Joel Ashworth, was denied a new trial and sentenced to be hanged during the third week of January. Being called up to the bar for sentence, in reply to the usual question as to why sentence should not be passed, the trembling prisoner raised his blanched face from the floor and let his eyes rest on the Court.

"No, Sir," he began, and then paused, breaking into tears, and after a moment he continued: "Only this: I am innocent of the murder."

As the words, "may the Lord have mercy on your soul," fell from the lips of the Court, Downen uttered a cry, threw his hands to his face, and burst into tears. His distress was so great that he had to be carried from the courtroom. He was taken to the penitentiary to-night.

SECURITY FOR NEW BONDS.

A Trust Deed Recorded by the Superior Consolidated Land Company.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 28.—The Superior Consolidated Land Company to-day placed on record a trust deed covering all of its property holdings in this county. The deed is security for money advanced by Eastern capitalists on a new bond issue of $1,000,000, with which the company will refund its indebtedness.

This indebtedness is estimated at $625,000, of which over $200,000 is principal and interest on first mortgage bonds, $280,000 promissory notes now due, $138,000 delinquent taxes, which the company is fighting in the courts, and $10,000 floating indebtedness. The new bond issue is 1,000 bonds of $1,000 each, payable in 1905, with 5 per cent. semi-annual interest. The consideration for the trust deed is recorded at $1.

White Ghost Sees the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—White Ghost, the Indian chief who is here with a delegation of his fellow-tribesmen, asking for $200,000 interest on alleged deferred payments for land, saw the Great Father this morning. Indian Commissioner Browning introduced the chief to the President. White Ghost did not stay long enough to make a speech, but was exceedingly pleased to shake hands with Mr. Cleveland.

Sioux City Shoe Firm Fails.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Dec. 28.—The White & Howe Company, retail shoe dealers, has assigned for the benefit of its creditors. V. L. White, the President, said the failure was brought on by bank failures here and at Chicago. He believes the firm will pay 100 cents on the dollar, and be able to resume business. Creditors are mostly Eastern shoe firms.

SPAIN APPEALS TO THE POWERS

Their Attitude in Case of War with This Country.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Rome correspondent of The Chronicle telegraphs that the Spanish Government recently questioned Great Britain, France, and Italy regarding their attitude in the event of war between Spain and the United States.

Great Britain, the correspondent adds, declined to give a definite reply, saying that everything depended upon the course of events and the subsequent relations of the contending nations. Italy offered to assist in bringing about an amicable arrangement of the trouble, without promising to support Spain. The attitude of the Vatican is absolutely favorable to Spain. King Alfonso has written to the Pope asking for his prayers that the Spaniards shall be victorious.

The Chronicle says that it learns that the Paris dispatch published by The Times Saturday regarding the attitude of the powers toward the United States was untrue.

WILL BE PAYMASTER GENERAL.

Warren M. Healy Appointed by Governor-elect Black.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Governor-elect Black, through his chief of staff, Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, sent word this morning to Warren M. Healy of New York of the latter's appointment as Paymaster General, with the rank of Brigadier General on the Governor's staff. Mr. Healy had previously been appointed an aide de camp, but the refusal of Frederick P. Morris of Long Island City to have his name considered for Paymaster General led to Mr. Healy's appointment to that position.

Warren M. Healy is a veteran of the late war. He is a business man. His firm is Healy & Co., carriage manufacturers. He is a member of the Union League and the New York Athletic Club, of the New England Society, and the Sons of the Revolution.

GUNS FOR BOSTON'S DEFENCE.

Largest Rifles in the World Mounted on Disappearing Carriages.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Three of the new guns for the system of harbor defenses for the protection of Boston arrived this morning at Fort Warren. They will be placed in position as soon as possible.

These new guns are the big ten-inch rifles which are to be mounted on disappearing carriages, and which, when they are all in position, will form a powerful protection for the harbor. The plans for the armament at Fort Warren include eight, ten, and twelve inch guns, mounted on disappearing carriages, and the twelve-inch guns are particularly interesting from the fact that they will be larger than any guns in the world at present mounted on disappearing carriages.

HELD BY GYPSIES FOR RANSOM

A Runaway Boy Who Says He Has Just Escaped from Them.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Morley Leake, aged seventeen, but remarkably small for his age, applied to Capt. Horace Elliott at the Central Detective Bureau this morning for assistance in securing transportation to his home in Toronto, Canada.

Young Leake says he ran away last August, and landed in St. Paul. He started again for Chicago, but was put off the train and picked up by a band of gypsies, who have held him ever since for a ransom of $500. He at last made his escape and landed here half dead from starvation.

DIVORCED COUPLE REMARRIED.

Reunited After Nine Years' Separation—Their Children Present.

BARDWELL, Ky., Dec. 28.—An unusual wedding was celebrated at the Christian Church last night at the conclusion of the evening service, and the wedding marked the reunion of a long separated couple, Robert Snook and Mrs. Mary Snook.

They were married first twenty years ago, and a son and daughter were born to them. About nine years ago Snook left this section of the country, and, thinking she was abandoned, Mrs. Snook sued for a divorce, and got it. Last October Snook returned here, and a reconciliation followed.

The son and daughter, now nineteen and seventeen years of age, served as attendants at the wedding last night.

THE WEATHER.

The Indications for to-day are fair and warmer, with southwesterly winds.

The barometer has fallen, except in the Northwest and on the North Pacific coast. An area of high pressure covers the districts on the Atlantic coast and the Southern States, the barometer being highest over the Middle Atlantic States and lowest north of Montana. The temperature has risen in the districts east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the interior of the South Atlantic States. The weather is generally clear to-night, except in the Southwest, Central Mississippi Valley, and the upper lake region, where it is cloudy, with local showers. The indications are that it will be warmer and fair in districts on the Atlantic coast. Local showers are indicated for the Mississippi Valley and lake region, with partly cloudy weather.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	33	14	14
6 A. M.	32	14	14
9 A. M.	32	18	18
12 M.	38	22	23
3 P. M.	39	26	27
6 P. M.	37	28	23
9 P. M.	36	25	27
12 P. M.	34	24	24

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	21⅝
Weather Bureau	20
Corresponding date 1895	36
Corresponding date for last twenty years	33

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 2, Column 7.

ARBITRATION IS ASSURED

TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN TO BE SIGNED THIS WEEK.

Senor Andrade and Sir Julian Pauncefote Arranging Final Details in Relation to the Venezuelan Boundary Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The latest information respecting the Anglo-American treaty, under the terms of which all future disputes between the United States and Great Britain not involving the National honor of the two Governments are to be referred to an arbitration tribunal, is that it will be signed by the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and by Secretary Olney, representing the United States, this week. The last point of difference between the two gentlemen was settled a few days ago and the result cabled to Lord Salisbury for his approval. State Department officials believe that Lord Salisbury's reply, which is expected to be favorable, will reach Washington not later than Wednesday, in which event the formal signing of the treaty will immediately follow. It is predicted to-day that the treaty will be sent to the Senate within a few days after the reassembling of Congress next week.

The international incident of the Venezuelan boundary dispute is considered closed as far as the United States is concerned, and all further negotiations for its adjudication lie wholly with the two parties to the controversy, Venezuela and Great Britain. At the State Department it is stated that with the acceptance by the Venezuelan Exesutive three weeks ago of the heads for the proposed treaty of arbitration as signed by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Mr. Olney on Nov. 12, the friendly intervention of the United States had been completed and the only additional acts of the United States in the matter will be the publication of the evidence and reports collected by the Venezuelan High Commission and the eventual reference to the United States Supreme Court of the concurrent request of the two countries for the appointment of two jurists as members of the tribunal.

As the Venezuelan Congress which must pass upon this treaty has been called to meet in executive session Feb. 1 instead of waiting until its constitutional meeting day, Feb. 20, it is presumed that Señor Andrade and the British Ambassador will complete the details of the convention directly in order that it may reach Caracas within a month.

Señor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, met Sir Julian Pauncefote at the British Embassy this afternoon and discussed the few remaining details relating to the treaty. The Venezuelan Government is very desirous that a citizen of Venezuela should be placed on the Board of Arbitration, and Señor Andrade cherishes the hope that this may be done, though his wishes are not likely to be gratified. It was the belief in Caracas that this consideration would not be shown to Venezuela, and this formed the basis of some of the opposition to the treaty.

The time and place of meeting of the Board of Arbitration have been left a blank in the treaty, to be agreed upon by Sir Julian and Señor Andrade. It may be stated that these meetings will not be held either in Venezuela, the United States, or in British territory. Neutral ground satisfactory to both countries will be selected, and it is not improbable that, for a variety of reasons, Paris or Brussels may be chosen.

It may be ten or twelve days before the protocol will be signed. The treaty provides that Sir Julian and Señor Andrade may sign for their respective Governments, but Sir Julian cannot do this unless he receives his formal instructions from Great Britain, and it is understood that these have not yet been mailed. Señor Andrade, on the other hand, is said to have brought this authority with him to Washington, but he will defer acting until Sir Julian can act cojointly with him.

BLUE LAW AS A COLLECTOR.

Invoked in New Jersey to Prevent Removal of Goods.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 28.—One of New Jersey's "blue laws" was invoked yesterday to aid in the collection of rent.

The branch store in this city of a firm of New York wholesale grocers has not been a success, according to reports.

Saturday night trucks from the New York store came here and attempted to remove the stock. The firm was five months in arrears for rent, and citizens who saw the attempt to remove the stock informed the owners of the building what was going on. Sunday the authorities were notified; but no attachment could be served on that day, so they could take no action in the matter.

The work of removing the stock, however, was stopped by the enforcement of an old "blue law" of the State, which says that no work shall be done on the Sabbath.

The trucks returned to New York without the goods, and this morning an attachment was placed upon them to insure the payment of the rent.

Death of a Wealthy Pauper.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 28.—Poormaster Ryerson was yesterday called upon to take charge of the body of Joseph Arumon, a German shoemaker, who lived at 180 Oliver Street, and who died yesterday in St. Joseph's Hospital. The dead man was supposed to be without friends and without money. Mr. Ryerson went to the cobbler's shop to examine the dead man's effects. He found a life insurance policy for $123, a bankbook showing deposits amounting to $4,000 in the City Bank of Indianapolis, and other articles valued at about $500. Mr. Ryerson decided it was not a subject for his action, and turned the case over to Surrogate King. The dead man was something of a recluse, but an old man who at times frequented the shop says Arumon once told him he had a wealthy brother in Germany.

Redemptions of Tax Lands.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 28.—State Controller Roberts to-day received over 200 applications for the redemption of tax lands sold at the State tax sale of 1895. Heretofore two years were allowed in which to redeem such lands, but the Legislature of 1895 changed the time and restricted redemptions to one year. Over 2,500 tax sale redemption applications have been passed upon by the State Controller during the past two months. This is the last day which the law allows for the redemption of lands under the sale of 1895.

TAMMANY IN A TURMOIL

PURROY AND SOME OF HIS FOLLOWERS MAY BOLT.

Executive Committee Met to Prepare for the Primary Elections—Protest Against the Management in Four Districts Caused a Postponement.

There is much turmoil in Tammany. There are also definite threats of revolt on the part of Henry D. Purroy and his friends in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts if the action of the central body of Tammany prejudices their cases.

The Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon to prepare the call for the primary elections, but protests against the present management of the organization in the Second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts were presented to the committee and had the effect of staying action for one day.

Outside the committee room, in the Wigwam, scores of belligerent Tammany men were waiting to tell their grievances. The protest having been presented in the districts named, a sub-committee of five, consisting of John C. Sheehan, Daniel F. McMahon, Senator Featherson, James W. Boyle, and J. P. Keating, was named by Chairman James J. Martin to prepare the call for the primary, and also to consider the complaints from the troubled Assembly districts from which notices of contests had been filed.

Before this was done, Senator Guy, in behalf of Henry D. Purroy and John B. Shea of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District and Jacob Seabold of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, read a statement, which was taken by many of the members of the Executive Committee as a threat to bolt.

Senator Guy's Statement.

The statement made by Senator Guy was as follows:

"I trust that this committee will consider very carefully before adopting any course which will be a deliberate insult and an act of injustice to the loyal Democrats of the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts. As to the so-called petitions which have been presented here, we believe the members of this committee are too intelligent, experienced, and practical to attach any importance whatever to them, for it is plain that the petitions are mere subterfuges to excuse any possible attack which may be contemplated. However, the whole matter rests with you gentlemen, and we cannot consent to dignify the statements made against us by any unnecessary defense.

"Last year the Thirty-fifth District was the first to suggest the enforcement of the primary election law in all the Assembly districts, and now nothing will be more satisfactory to us than the adoption of any uniform rule which will secure absolutely fair primary elections throughout the city, but there should be no invidious distinction and no attempt to punish or humiliate any particular district. We shall not further attempt in any way to influence your decision in this matter, but, after it is rendered, we shall consider it calmly and shall promptly announce the course which we may deem proper under the circumstances to adopt."

After Senator Guy had concluded, the committee decided to adjourn until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when it will receive the report of the sub-committee. The sub-committee immediately went into session and heard the spokesmen of the present district leaders and their opponents in the Second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts. The representatives of each district were called in separately. The sub-committee sat in executive session. The stories that were told to the sub-committee about the district troubles were practically the same as those that have been told in THE NEW YORK TIMES during the last few weeks.

The Second District fight is between Alderman Brown, the present leader, and Patrick Divver, the former leader, who seeks restoration. Before the sub committee, Mr. Divver said that he would challenge Alderman Brown to call a meeting of the General Committee of the Second District and let that body decide who it wanted for leader. Mr. Divver said that he had 196 out of a General Committee of 294. Both Divver and Brown seemed very much excited at the hearing. Alderman Brown said that all he wanted was a fair primary, and he suggested that one of the three Inspectors be named by his friends, another by Mr. Divver's friends, and the third by the Executive Committee of Tammany.

The Case Against Burke.

Alfred Johnson and Louis Davidson presented the case against ex-Police Justice Burke in the Thirty-third District. One of their strong points was that he is not a resident of the district. In reply to this Mr. Burke said it was strange that at this point was not raised a year ago, when the men who are now opposing him had voted for him.

C. J. Early and Hugh J. Connell presented the case for the contestants against Jacob Seabold, in the Thirty-fourth District. They pointed out that very few meetings had been held by the General Committee of the district this year, and that no meeting of the Committee on Organization had been held. Mr. Seabold was charged with packing the General Committee with his personal friends.

J. Fairfax McLaughlin of the Surrogate's office asked for fair play at the primary in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District in the interest of harmony. While he is opposed to the continued leadership of Messrs. Purroy and Shea, he made no personal attacks.

It was regarded as significant that Messrs. Purroy, Shea, and Seabold left Tammany Hall just as soon as the Executive Committee's meeting ended, and put in no appearance before the sub-committee. They ignored this absolutely, and there were those leaders who declared that this was another affront to the present management of the organization, and that it was an indication that the Purroy-Seabold-Shea people would bolt from Tammany either before or after the primaries.

The sub-committee will recommend that in the districts from which notice of contests have been received the polls shall be kept open from either 1 to 9 o'clock P. M. or from 2 to 9 o'clock P. M., and that each side shall select one Inspector, and the Executive Committee the third Inspector.

The call will not differentiate between gold and silver Democrats. It will invite "all Democrats" to participate in the primary election which will be called under the law. The Executive Committee will agree upon its report this afternoon, and the Committee on Organization, of which Mr. Purroy is Chairman, will pass upon it to-night.

Charles Butler Better.

The condition of Charles Butler of 78 Park Avenue appeared very favorable yesterday. "He passed a very comfortable night," said Dr. J. E. L. Davis, his attending physician. "The pneumonia has subsided and the lungs have cleared up nicely. Notwithstanding his great age, his chronic heart trouble, and the resultant weakness from the lung inflammation, it is safe to believe that, with his wonderful recuperative power, he will again be restored to his usual condition of health."

Brooklyn Skating Club's Fete.

The Skating Club of Brooklyn held an ice fete at the Clermont Avenue Rink last evening. Nearly the entire membership of the club, numbering over 600, and their friends attended. The feature of the evening was a match game of hockey between the Crescents and a team representing the Skating Club. Each side made two goals. J. Acketon won a snowshoe race over C. R. Smith and George Jarvais. George Meager, the world's champion, gave an exhibition of fancy skating.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Lives there a woman with soul so dead that she cannot appreciate factory prices?

CHAPMAN MAY BE TRIED.

Commissioner Parker Says Complainants Will Not Dare to Appear.

Chief Conlin yesterday preferred charges against Capt. Chapman of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, for "improperly and without warrant of law entering upon the premises of Louis Sherry and behaving in a rude, boisterous, insolent, and arbitrary manner." That is the technical description by the Police Department of the Captain's raid on Herbert B. Seely's dinner party on Saturday, Dec. 19.

Commissioners Grant and Parker comprise the Committee on Discipline of the Police Board, and in Col. Grant's absence Commissioner Parker approved the charges. Neither Mr. Seely nor Mr. Sherry has made formal complaint, and Chief Conlin said yesterday that he does not believe they desire that Capt. Chapman shall be tried. All the response he received to the letters he sent inviting Mr. Sherry, Mr. Seely, and his guests to visit Headquarters and tell him all about the matter they complained of is this letter:

"Your letter of the 24th inst. received. You request me, as one of those persons present at a dinner given at Sherry's on the 19th inst., to call upon you for the purpose of making affidavit in support of a complaint you propose making against Capt. Chapman. As he has publicly stated that nothing improper occurred at this dinner, there can be no justification for his outrageous and unlawful intrusion. I voluntarily made a full statement of the matter to Commissioner Parker, which has been garbled and distorted in the press, and to prefer charges against Chapman and secure his punishment would be no recompense for submitting my guests and myself to further undeserved publicity. It seems to me that sufficient facts are now in the possession of yourself or the Commissioner to allow action to be taken in Chapman's case without further affidavits. My guests desire that you will let this letter serve as an answer to the ones written to them, and I make the same request.

"HERBERT B. SEELY."

When Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews learned that the charges had been preferred and approved by Commissioner Parker, they demanded that the complaint be further investigated, and called a special meeting to consider the matter. They went to Commissioner Parker's office to hold the meeting, but Commissioner Parker refused to meet them there, and they adjourned to the boardroom. Commissioner Andrews's motion to suspend all proceedings against Capt. Chapman pending a decision by the Board was passed in spite of Commissioner Parker's objection.

"I want this matter to proceed," he urged in support of his motion to hurry on the trial. "The papers have fiercely denounced the Captain, the Chief of Police, and the department, and we ought to learn the truth. The trial will take but a short time, less than an hour. I do not think that Mr. Sherry or Mr. Seely will dare to come here."

The objections to preferring the charges were on the ground that Commissioner Parker exceeded his authority in approving them. Capt. Chapman will be tried on the charges, probably on Thursday next. Meantime he will continue in command of his precinct. Neither Commissioner Parker nor Chief Conlin would say if they purposed forcing Mr. Sherry and Mr. Seely and his guests to appear. The Police Board has power under Section 251 of the Consolidation act to bring attachment proceedings against witnesses who do not obey their subpoenas.

ISAAC ZUKER FOUND GUILTY.

Jury Convicts Him of Arson in the First Degree.

The jury in the Isaac Zuker arson case brought in a verdict last night finding the defendant guilty of arson in the first degree.

When the Zuker trial was resumed at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, Lawyer Howe of the defense began his summing up. Zuker's wife and three children sat beside him while Mr. Howe addressed the jury.

After making a formal motion for the dismissal of the case, which was denied, Mr. Howe alluded to Zuker's family, and asked the jurymen if they were going to ruin their home by convicting Zuker on the testimony of Convict Schoenholz. There was not the slightest breath of suspicion attached to Zuker, he said, until Schoenholz was convicted. Zuker had no motive to burn his Division Street house, and did not profit one penny by the fire. Schoenholz devised the story of the fire in the hope that he might get out of State prison by convicting Zuker.

Mr. Howe called attention to the fact that Zuker was not indicted until three years after the fire. He said that the testimony of Gustav Meyers, the self-confessed "firebug," was also unworthy of belief.

Zuker and the members of his family were all in tears when Mr. Howe concluded.

Assistant District Attorney Davis, in summing up for the people, cautioned the jury against being swayed by any sympathy for the defendant's family.

"Zucker swore on the stand," said Mr. Davis, "that he never knew Schoenholz. If he did not know Schoenholz, why did he pay counsel to defend him and give his wife money to support herself while Schoenholz was in the Tombs awaiting trial? Zucker did have a motive for burning that house. He had it insured for $5,000, and it was not worth over $500, according to the testimony of experts. He wanted to put up a flat house on the lot. He actually got $3,000 from the insurance companies. He says he had $6,000 worth of goods in the house, but other witnesses say there was only a few hundred dollars' worth."

Justice Fursman charged the jury after recess. He told the jury that if they did not find in the testimony sufficient corroboration of Schoenholz's story they must acquit the defendant, as no person could be convicted on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice.

"Unless you find," said Justice Fursman, "that this defendant caused a hole to be cut in the partition between 264, his house, and 266, Blum's house, so that the fire could spread to the latter, you cannot find him guilty of arson in the first degree, because no one lived in 264, while several families lived in 266."

Died in Grand Central Station.

There were two sudden deaths in the Grand Central Station yesterday. John McCord, sixty-seven years old, of Oberlin, Penn., who was on his way home from a visit to relatives in New Haven, died suddenly in the waiting room. His son-in-law, S. W. Jones, was with him. Mrs. Frederika Simon, sixty-six years old, of King's Bridge, died after a few minutes' illness in a car which had just entered the station. She was coming down town with her husband to do some shopping.

About New Hall of Records Site.

A delegation of property owners appointed by the Real Estate Men's Association to assist the movement for a new Hall of Records called on the Mayor yesterday. The committee was composed of John D. Crimmins, S. Stanwood Menkin, Douglas Robinson, Ferdinand Shack, William McCarroll, W. H. Wiley, and L. J. Callanan. Mr. Crimmins explained that he and his colleagues were of the opinion that the hall should be built down town, near the other municipal buildings, and in some place other than in City Hall Park.

Wants the Lynchers Indicted.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., Dec. 28.—Judge Owens of the Circuit Court this morning ordered the Grand Jury to lay aside all other business until it should have indicted the lynchers of Alfred Holt, a colored man who recently was killed by a mob in this county.

THE DEATH LIST GROWING

AT LEAST TWENTY-FIVE LIVES LOST AT CAHABA BRIDGE.

Little Doubt Remains that the Disaster Was the Work of Train Wreckers Who Robbed the Victims.

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 28.—Reports as to the exact number of lives lost by the wrecking of a passenger train on the Birmingham mineral road at Cahaba Bridge Sunday morning are still conflicting.

Last night the railroad authorities gave out a list of twenty-one dead. To-day parties from Blocton who were at the scene of the disaster and helped to take out the bodies stated positively that twenty-seven were removed. They think that several of these were taken away by friends before the railroad authorities were able to take account of them.

On the other hand, the railroad officials assert that twenty-seven represents the number of both dead and wounded, and that only twenty-one bodies were found.

Death List Growing.

However, it seems certain that the list of dead must go to twenty-five. In addition to the twenty-one reported last night, W. D. Rast, a bridge foreman, who was hurt in a collision between construction trains near the scene of the bridge disaster, has died.

Andrew Bryson of Blocton, one of the injured passengers, is dying to-night, and S. W. Tibbs and wife of Adger, who were on the ill-fated train, are missing. It seems well nigh certain that they were incinerated in the wreck. The father-in-law of Tibbs, who resides near Gurnee, says that Mr. and Mrs. Tibbs had been on a visit to him, and yesterday went to Gurnee to take the train, which was wrecked, for their home. He has not since seen or heard of them.

The railroad officials confess they have not yet located Tibbs and acknowledge to having received inquiries about the couple, but say they do not believe the parties were on the train. Certain it is that their bodies were not found in the wreckage, and if they were aboard they were entirely consumed by the fire. It is further asserted by the railroad authorities that the wreckage has been thoroughly searched and that no other human bodies or parts of bodies remain in it. The fact that there is very little water in the river makes a complete search possible, they add.

It was rumored this morning that a woman and eight children from Blocton were among those killed, but this report could not be verified. The bridge gang at work rebuilding the wrecked bridge to-day found the charred skull of a child near the scene of the disaster, but it is said this was the head of one of the four children killed and already accounted for in the list of dead.

Searching for Wreckers.

Both the Southern Railway and the Louisville and Nashville have spread a small army of detectives in the field to hunt down the three men who are supposed to have removed the rail on the bridge which caused the wreck.

"Sam" Stewart, the negro fireman who leaped from the engine as it was dropping in midair and escaped alive, states positively that a rail was out of place and that the locomotive bumped along on the cross ties for the length of an entire span and more before it broke through. The spikes for a rail's length had been drawn out on one side of the track on the bridge's main span and the rail unjointed. A further examination of the wrecked bridge to-day confirmed that statement.

The story that three strange men also pillaged the cars while they were burning, robbing passengers of their belongings, is now generally accepted. The robbers were poorly clad and wore big pistols. They did their work of robbing in a very few minutes and then fled to the woods, paying no heed to the cries of the wounded passengers.

It is now thought certain that these three men were not only the parties who attempted to wreck the Southern Express at McComb's trestle last Tuesday night, but that they were likewise the three who stopped and robbed a Southern Express train near Berry, forty miles west of here, ten days ago. The general description in each case corresponds. The Southern Railway has offered a reward of $500 for their arrest.

ESTIMATES ABOUT MADE.

The Board's Allowance to Hospitals and Other Institutions.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has practically concluded its work on the final budget for 1897, although some touches are yet to be added before it receives the signatures of the members of th board Thursday.

While no definite figures are obtainable as yet, it is believed that the budget for 1897 will be in the neighborhood of $45,000,000.

In the course of its work yesterday the board appropriated $1,500 additional to the $3,500 already provided for the compilation of the city ordinances.

Ex-Police Commissioner McClave some weeks ago sent a bill for $4,100 for counsel fees to the board for services rendered by his lawyers during the Lexow investigation. At that time it was pointed out that Messrs. Sheehan and Martin, who were also Police Commissioners at the time, got $1,500 each for their counsel fees, and that was about the amount they asked.

The board received a letter yesterday from Mr. McClave, stating that his examination was more protracted than those of his colleagues, and that he was put to greater expense in refuting the charges sought to be made against him.

Controller Fitch said this was undoubtedly true, but he did not see why the city should pay so much to have the McClave linen washed publicly. The matter was laid over.

The board appropriated $2,500 for the District Attorney to investigate the Ireland and Madison Avenue building disasters. The Building Department was allowed $2,000 for the same purpose.

When the board reached the hospital appropriations, and Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, the head of the Post-Graduate Hospital, asked for $30,000 for his institution, there was quite a stir.

Dr. Frederic R. Sturgis protested against the city's doling out public funds to private institutions. He said it was wrong in principle and in practice.

One physician who favored the appropriations said he had given $5 to the hospitals for every dollar he had ever got from them.

"You were enabled to do that through the advantage your connection with the hospitals gave you," said Dr. Sturgis.

Dr. Leonard Weber, Dr. Smith, Dr. Roosa, and others spoke in favor of the appropriation.

Corporation Counsel Scott said he thought that politics would enter largely into the securing of hospital appointments if, as Dr. Roosa had urged, all hospitals should be taken care of by the public. The Post-Graduate Hospital finally got $25,000, an increase of $10,000 over the amount allowed for this year.

The Medical College and Hospital got $7,286; the Lying-in Hospital, $12,000; the Children's Aid Society, $70,000; the Children's Fold, $17,000; American Female College, $2,500; Hebrew Orphan Asylum, $100,000; Deaf-Mutes' Institution, $26,280; New York Foundling Asylum, $301,692.90; Catholic Protectory, $275,000; Juvenile Asylum, $118,250; Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, $36,250; House of Good Shepherd, $18,000; St. Joseph's Home, $88,400; House of Mercy, $14,300.

Commissioner of Public Works Collis was present at the meeting, and to his department was allowed $3,519,555.66 for next year, which is an increase of $257,000 over the amount allowed this year.

No Football at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 28.—The date of the Chattanooga-Yale football game is canceled.

JEWS TO PROTECT RIGHTS.

Judge Pryor's Decision Attacked as Being Unconstitutional.

The action of Justice Roger A. Pryor in refusing to grant a certificate of incorporation to the Agudath Hakehilloth of New York, a society composed of about 3,000 Jews, representing thirty-six Jewish congregations of this city, was the chief subject discussed at the annual meeting of Zion Lodge of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel at Odd Fellows' Hall, Bowery and Second Street, Sunday evening. Among the visitors was Maurice B. Blumenthal, Grand Lodge Representative. Referring to the Pryor decision, Mr. Blumenthal said:

"The refusal of Judge Pryor is an arbitrary and unwarranted use of power which, if tolerated by the public and upheld by the courts, means the establishment of a principle alike dangerous to the Jewish creed and the sacred institutions of our land. Jew and Christian alike are affected by it, for it is the means of declaring to the people of this Republic that here in the City of New York the right of American citizens to peaceably and quietly assemble at any and at all times, to consider and discuss in orderly manner whatever subjects they choose, has been abridged by the highest trial court of the State. Judge Pryor pretends that a meeting of the proposed organization on Sunday 'would affront the religious susceptibilities of others' and would be 'an aggression upon the Christian Sabbath.'

"The objects of the incorporators are 'to promote the strict observance and adherence to such customs, laws, usages, and rites of the orthodox Hebrew religion of faith as are not repugnant to and inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the laws of the State of New York.' What is there in this declaration that indicates the performance of any acts which will tend to 'desecrate the Christian Sabbath,' concerning which Judge Pryor is so alarmed? It is true that the granting or denial of the application lay in a measure within the sound discretion of the Court, yet all precedents on such petitions point to the novelty and peculiarity of the present exercise of that discretion, for by it the liberal, fair, impartial interpretation of the law to which this community is accustomed and entitled, is arrested and supplanted by a new system at once dangerous and partial, and bordering upon the fanatic heresies cherished by Puritanical hypocrites alone.

"My friends, the time has come for action, and, to use the language of Judge Pryor himself, employed some months ago, we must realize that, while the disposition of the application lay in the discretion of the Court, 'the liberty of the citizen must not be made the football of judicial discretion.' The decision of Judge Pryor is unwise as it is dangerous, ill conceived as it is stultifying, and without precedent in the modern system of jurisprudence, as we hope it will be without repetition in the history of the Supreme Court. There must be action, determined and bold."

The audience was very much aroused, and a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the order will be held during this week to take action in the matter.

An Attack on Religious Freedom.

"Of course," said Dr. Moses Maisner, rabbi of Adas Israel, at 350 East Fifty-seventh Street, "Justice Pryor's decision does not affect the Society Agudath Hakehilloth at all. A certificate of incorporation is not necessary for its ends, and the meetings can be held on Sunday in spite of all the Justices in the United States. But it seems to me that the Justice was wrong on the broad principle that his ruling is in contradiction to the Constitution of the United States. The fundamental law guarantees religious freedom to all professions. Now, since each sect has the right to keep its Sabbath, according to the dictates of its own conscience, I do not see how a Judge assumes power to interfere."

MEDAL FOR DR. MUHLENBERG.

Presented to St. Luke's Hospital to Commemorate His Work.

The American Numismatic and Archeological Society of New York presented to St. Luke's Hospital yesterday afternoon a gold medal to commemorate the work of William Augustus Muhlenberg, D. D., the founder of the institution.

On the face of the medal, which is about two inches in diameter, is a portrait in relief of Dr. Muhlenberg, with his name. On the reverse side is a wreath, in which is worked the seal of St. Luke's Hospital and the following inscription: "The American Numismatic and Archeological Society commemorates by this medal the opening of the new St. Luke's Hospital, MDCCCXCVI."

The presentation committee of the society met in the board room of the hospital at 4 P. M., where the officers and managers of the hospital had assembled. Andrew C. Zabriskie, President of the society, presented the medal with a few remarks touching on the work of Dr. Muhlenberg. The medal was accepted in behalf of the hospital by its President, George Macculloch Miller.

The medal is the work of Victor D. Brenner. One hundred copies in bronze have been struck off for distribution among the members of the society, the managers of the hospital, and Bishop Potter and other dignitaries of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Presentation Committee of the society was composed of Andrew C. Zabriskie, Samuel P. Avery, John M. Dodd, Jr., Andrew E. Douglass, John L. Riker, J. Kennedy Tod, John N. Golding, P. H. Barhydt, Bauman L. Belden, Russell Sturgis, W. Rhinelander Stewart, H. Russell Drowne, George F. Kunz, Edward Groh, Woodbury G. Langdon, Daniel Parish, Jr., J. Sanford Saltus, and Herbert Valentine.

Among the managers of the hospital present were Samuel D. Babcock, W. P. Brown, T. K. Gibbs, Anson W. Hard, J. N. Stearns, Hoffman Miller, W. M. Smith, Howard Townsend, Gordon Norrie, Charles H. Russell, Henry Parrish, Moses T. Payne, and John B. Pine.

FLOURISHED SEVENTY YEARS.

Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society Has an Anniversary Celebration.

The Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society celebrated its seventieth anniversary last evening at the West End Synagogue in West Eighty-second Street. The society was organized in 1826 and has continued to flourish ever since.

The celebration consisted of a musical programme, and addresses by leading officers of the society. The introductory address by President Morris Goodhart was omitted owing to the illness of Mr. Goodhart. In his place, Joshua Kantrowitz, one of the Trustees, delivered an address of welcome.

The oration was delivered by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, and the prayer and benediction were offered by Dr. F. De Sola Mendes.

The new officers of the society are: President—Morris Goodhart; Vice President—Maurice A. Herts; Treasurer—Isaac K. Cohn; Secretary—B. Bildersee.

THE THREE FRIENDS LIBEL

ARGUING THE CASE IN THE UNITED STATES COURT.

The Defense Is That No Violation of Law Was Committed, Because Cuba Is Not Recognized.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 28.—The case of the United States against the steamer Three Friends, a libel for forfeiture of the vessel to the Government for alleged violation of Section 5,283, Revised Statutes of the United States, was argued in the United States Court to-day. The libel is based upon the trip of the vessel from this port last May, when she was escorted to the three-league limit by the revenue cutter Boutwell.

The section the Three Friends is charged with violating prohibits the fitting out in the United States of a vessel to go into the service of a foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, to cruise, or make war upon another foreign prince, State, colony, or people.

The owners of the Three Friends contend in their exceptions to the libel that Section 5,283 does not apply to the Cuban rebellion, because the United States has not recognized either the independence or belligerency of the Cubans, and the courts cannot take cognizance of the war until either the President or Congress recognizes the existence of war, and therefore it was impossible for the Three Friends to have been engaged in the service of one political power against another political power with which the United States was at peace, the Cuban insurgents not constituting a political power recognized by the United States, and therefore they are not "a foreign Prince, State, colony, district, or people," as designated in the statute.

The United States District Attorney relies upon the fact that there have been heretofore several confiscations of vessels for the violation of this section where no war had been acknowledged to exist, but the defense contends that their point, now depended on, had never been raised in any case of prosecution for violation of Section 5,283. They admit that the United States Supreme Court in the Weiberg and Horsa cases recently held that Section 5,286, part of the same act, can be violated without the necessity of acknowledgment of belligerency, but maintain that the Supreme Court in the same case held that Section 5,283 applied only to the case of two recognized political powers engaged in acknowledged warfare. The case was submitted and taken under advisement by the court.

If the defendants win this case, they hold that it will be of very great importance to the Cubans, as the President will then have to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans, or at least stop prosecutions for confiscation of vessels under this section.

THE SENTENCE OF SANGUILY.

To be Imprisoned for Life for Conspiracy Against Spain.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—The tribunal before which Julio Sanguily, the naturalized American citizen charged with conspiracy against the Spanish Government, was tried and found guilty last week, the proceedings ending on Saturday, held a public sitting at 1 P. M. to-day, when the sentence imposed by the court upon the prisoner was read. The sentence of the court is that Sanguily be imprisoned for life, and not for "eight years and a day," as, it is learned here, was cabled to the United States by a representative of The Chicago Associated Press on Saturday.

Counsel for the defense announced that he would appeal from the judgment of the tribunal to the Supreme Court at Madrid, upon the ground that the indictment against Sanguily was defective in form, and that the court proceedings were irregular, and, therefore, an infringement of the law.

CREW OF THE COMPETITOR.

Spain Not to Blame for the Delay in Their Trial.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 28.—Spanish Consul Solis says that delay in the trial of the crew of the Competitor is not any fault of the Spanish Government. He claims that when the crew were taken he received orders to investigate their citizenship, as several stated that they were American citizens. This he did thoroughly, and it took considerable time, as he wished to be fair with them.

On Nov. 18 he registered the papers to the Captain General, and supposed that would end the matter. To his surprise, last Saturday he received a cablegram from Havana asking him to report on the Competitor matter at once. The Consul was greatly disturbed at this, and he at once investigated the matter. It was found that the papers left the Post Office here all right, but beyond that nothing has as yet been ascertained.

Tracers have been sent out. Señor Solis reports that Mr. Melton is an American citizen, and that, as he was a non-combatant, he is likely to be released soon.

Capt. Laboide, the Consul says, is not a naturalized American citizen; at least he cannot find any trace of it in any of the courts, and he thinks that it will go hard with him and the rest of the crew. "He is under Spanish jurisdiction," said Señor Solis, "and was captured doing an unlawful act, and should be punished. The United States, or any other Government similarly situated as Spain is at present, would punish people helping the enemy, and Laboide will no doubt be severely punished."

The Case of the Three Friends.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 28.—The steamer Three Friends left Key West this morning at 5:30 o'clock for Jacksonville with Special Deputy Collector P. D. Knight in charge. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Wike left Tampa yesterday to gather information concerning alleged piracy on the part of the crew of the Three Friends.

In Jacksonville to-day the case of libel for forfeiture against the vessel, in which she is charged with being fitted out and armed for war against Spain is being argued in the United States Court. The Three Friends will probably reach Jacksonville to-morrow.

Some Believe Maceo Not Dead.

An officer of the Ward Line steamship Vigilancia, which arrived yesterday from Havana, reported that persons who boarded the vessel while she lay in the harbor of Havana said there were many in the Cuban capital who believed that Gen. Maceo is still alive. The belief had been strengthened, his said, by the story told by a railroad passenger who said he had been Maceo at the head of a troop, while riding in the cars near the boundary of Matanzas Province.

Batch of Letters from Cuba.

A batch of letters from Cuba was received at the Cuban Junta yesterday. Gen. Palma said that he might have some news to give out to-day. He consented to say that his advices showed that Gen. Gomez had crossed the Moron trocha late in November, and that a concentration of the Cuban forces was being made in Santa Clara Province. A letter was received from Francisco Carrillo, inclosing the programme of memorial services for Sanchez.

SCHOOL INSPECTORS AT ODDS.

They Cannot Agree on What Power They Should Have.

About thirty members of the School Inspectors' Association, at a meeting last night in Grammar School No. 6, Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, could not agree as to whether the new law which put them in place of the old Trustees gave them power enough, whether the Board of Education paid enough attention to them, and whether it was not wrong for the board to pigeonhole the reports of the Inspectors instead of putting them where the interested public could get at them.

Inspector Abram Disbecker started the discussion by denying a published report that the Inspectors were not satisfied with the power given to them by the law. He declared that the law should be amended so that there would be a requirement for the publication of the reports of Inspectors either in the Board of Education minutes or in the City Record. "They are now put on file in the pigeonholes," he said.

Inspector Blumenthal said he could not see why the same power held by the old Board of Trustees should not be vested in the Inspectors. "I for one," he declared, "do not propose to remain longer an Inspector under the present system." Mr. Blumenthal's particular objection was to the transferring of teachers without consulting the Inspectors.

Inspector Shack said he saw no objection to the transfer of teachers by the Superintendents. The transfers were made, he said, for the good of the service, to make a school better.

Mr. Disbecker objected to the position of the Inspectors with reference to their treatment by the Board of Education, and gave notice that, at the next meeting, the last Monday in January, he would introduce a resolution asking for an amendment that would provide for the proper printing of the reports of Inspectors.

The questions raised were discussed at length, but no action will be taken till the next meeting.

COLLEGE MEN AT CHESS.

The Intercollegiate Tournament Began Here Yesterday.

The intercollegiate chess tournament was commenced yesterday at 2: 30 P. M. The following men appeared as representatives of the four universities:

A. W. Parker and A. M. Price for Columbia.

Arthur W. Ryder and Elmer E. Southard for Harvard.

F. A. Lehlbach and William M. Murdoch for Yale.

Edmund B. Seymour and William W. Young for Princeton.

At table No. 1 Asa W. Parker of Columbia played the whites against Arthur W. Ryder of Harvard, Lehlback of Yale played whites at table No. 2 against Seymour of Princeton; at table No. 3 Price of Columbia played whites against Young of Princeton, and Murdoch of Yale played whites at table No. 4 against Southard of Harvard.

The Harvard players were the favorites. In the early part of the play the interest centred at table No. 1, and later interest centred at the contest waged on table No. 4.

Parker opened with pawn to Queen's 4, offering the Queen's gambit, which Ryder promptly declined. The Columbia player continued with the Pillsbury continuation of the Queen's Gambit declined, but Ryder was preparing a trap which Parker blundered into, and lost a piece and the game in short order.

Seymour of Princeton beat Lehlbach of Yale very cleverly, although the latter did not make the most of his game in the ending. The opening was a Ruy Lopez.

Price of Columbia was too strong for Young of Princeton. The latter replied to P to K4 with P to K3, using the French defense. He got a fairly good game out of the opening, lost his head in the middle, and Price defeated him.

Murdoch of Yale and Southard of Harvard fought the most stubborn contest of the day. This was a Ruy Lopez also. It was evenly contested until about 10 P. M., when Southard gained in position. At one point Murdoch had a draw, and, possibly, a win, but made the wrong continuation.

The game, being unfinished at 10:30 o'clock, will be adjudicated to-day, but Southard has a winning position.

A number of chess experts were present. Among them were Harry N. Pillsbury, J. M. Hanham, Edward Hymes, and Herman Helms.

SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE.

Ten Wheelmen Start in the Contest in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the six-day international bicycle race began in Convention Hall, this city. The track was in splendid condition and the boards were inclined at the curves at an angle of 45°.

At the crack of the pistol, the following racers started: C. W. Ashinger, America; Albert Schock, America; Frank Waller, Germany; C. Chapple, England; Fred Forester, Germany; Albert Hunter, France; H. H. Maddox, America; Frank Albert, Canada; Dudley Marks, England; John Lawson, Sweden.

Ned Reading and James Johnson, Americans, have withdrawn.

Hale, the winner of the Madison Square Garden contest, intended to start, but at the last moment decided that he had not recovered sufficiently from his work in New York to undertake competition in another tournament.

At 10 o'clock to-night, when the first day's racing closed, the score stood: Ashinger, 148 miles; Schock, 136; Waller, 147; Chapple, 141; Forster, 142; Hunter, 144; Maddox, 141; Albert, 130; Ball, 142; Lawson 144.

NO GOLF AT LAKEWOOD.

Postponement of the New Year's Contests Made Until Feb. 12.

The Ocean County Hunt and Country Club of Lakewood has been compelled to postpone its New Year's Day golf tournament. William A. Hamilton, the Secretary, said yesterday that this step had been reluctantly taken and announcements to that effect were sent out to the clubs.

"The snow is too much for us this time," said Mr. Hamilton. "The continued cold weather has precluded all possibility of a thaw by the end of the week.

"The Golf Committee has decided to hold the tournament on Lincoln Day, Feb. 12, which comes on Friday, and the contest will be continued through the following Saturday. Mrs. Gould's silver cup will be played for on the first day."

Mr. Keller announces that the club will give an open tournament Washington's Birthday, following out its plan of last year.

I. B. POTTER FOR PRESIDENT.

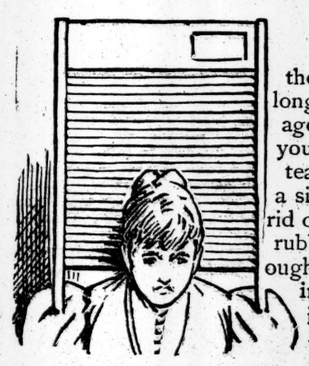
Will Enter the Contest to Lead the Wheelmen.

Isaac B. Potter yesterday publicly announced his candidacy for the Presidency of the League of American Wheelmen, thus setting at rest the controversy on that point. He will be in the race against Sterling Elliott of Boston, the present incumbent, and very likely the contest will be between them alone.

The National Assembly of delegates takes place in Albany during the second week in February. It is generally believed in league circles that Mr. Potter will score an easy victory.

The Curling Season Opened.

The curling season began in this vicinity yesterday, when several members of local curling clubs had some practice games. One was played between a rink from the New York Caledonians and one from the Empire City. The game was played at night. The Caledonians, under D. McKeeman, skip, scored 17; the Empire City men, under George Lothian, skip, 8.



Don't bear

the burden of the wash-board any longer. Hasn't it caused enough damage and trouble and weariness? Do you realize the amount of wear and tear that it brings to your clothes in a single year? Get **Pearline**—get rid of the wash-board and that eternal rubbing. Be a free woman. You ought to see for yourself that Pearline's easy way of washing—soaking, boiling, rinsing—is better for the clothes and better for you. 518

ONLY THE VERY BEST.

That is the Advice which the Leading Physicians of the Land Give.

Thousands of people at this time of the year find themselves in a low state of health, and many are now asking the question, "How can I regain health and strength and feel as I ought to feel?"

For the benefit of people who ask this question, it may be stated that some of the best physicians in the land say that Nature requires assistance, the sluggish blood needs stirring up, impurities driven from the system, and the great organs of the body endowed with new life. For producing these effects no stimulant has ever equaled pure malt whiskey, providing it really is pure and free from adulteration. Eminent physicians throughout the world agree on this point.

Dr. S. Weir-Mitchell, Philadelphia, says: "I adhere to the belief that pure whiskey is the least injurious, safest and best alcoholic liquor."

Dr. Frank H. Wade, Pittsburg, says: "After many years of careful study, I am firmly convinced that whiskey is the least injurious, and, therefore, the safest and best of alcoholic liquors for people to use."

While the above opinions carry weight and conviction, it must be remembered that ordinary whiskey cannot be depended upon, and will usually do more harm than good. What people in a weak, run-down condition need is a pure medicinal whiskey, and the only whiskey that has ever answered this description is Duffy's malt.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE.

Prof. Adams Addresses the Economic Association.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—Levering Hall of Johns Hopkins University was well filled with economists from all parts of the country when Prof. Henry C. Adams, President, called the ninth annual meeting of the American Economic Association to order at 8 o'clock this evening. President Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University welcomed the visitors and guests. President Adams, who is a professor in the University of Michigan, responded, and followed his words of thanks for the hearty welcome with an address on "The Relation of Economics to Jurisprudence." He discussed the relations of employer and employe. Both parties needed to be educated, he said, so that they would recognize that the sociology of the industrial process has rendered collective bargaining imperative in order that due regard may be paid to the instinct of individualism by which both are impelled.

Economics must undertake the educational work. They must advocate an economy that rests on history, that is motived by a passion for liberty, and that is directed and limited by a knowledge of jurisprudence.

The theory of property must be adjusted to the needs of our time and must be of a dual character. It must first express the rights of individuals associated together in an industrial unit; it must next express the duties of these industrial units to the public at large.

A public reception followed the paper of President Adams. It will be discussed at to-morrow's session.

Killed by the Woman He Jilted.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 28.—Prudence Holbert is in custody at St. Francis, charged with the assassination of Ranchman George Gilmore of Rawlins County, Saturday night. An un

CHICAGO BANK TROUBLES

CREDITORS OF THE ATLAS PROBABLY WILL FARE WELL.

The Dime Savings Bank Refuses to Receive Deposits at Present—Small Banks at Minneapolis and Superior Suspend.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The Atlas National Bank, which it was yesterday decided should go into liquidation, was practically under charge of the Chicago Clearing House Association, representing the associated financial institutions of the city, when the doors were opened to the public this morning. William C. Oakley, a former National Bank Examiner, was appointed as the agent of the associated banks, to superintend the clerical and other details in connection with the work of voluntary liquidation, with the necessary cash assistance of the other banks. The collateral securities and other assets of the Atlas Bank will be turned over to Isaac G. Lombard, Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, as trustee for the associated banks, as quickly as the cash equivalent is paid to the bank's depositors.

There was a steady stream of serious-faced business men and other creditors of the bank passing into the building all morning. Their steps were bent toward the desks of Cashier S. W. Stone, his assistant, and the paying teller, where anxious inquiries were made as to how and when the money on deposit would be paid by the bank. Most of the callers brought their passbooks, showing the balances to their credit. The books were received and the owners informed that as soon as their accounts were balanced on the books, checks on Trustee Isaac C. Lombard, President of the National Bank of America, for the full amount of their claims would be sent. Small accounts were paid in full when presented this morning, but in no case did the large depositors press for immediate payment, accepting the signed guarantee of the banks in the Clearing House that all depositors would get their money in full. Many business men and bankers called to express their sympathy with the officers and Directors of the bank.

Creditors Will Fare Well.

The resources of the Atlas National Bank are estimated at $2,500,000, with obligations approximating the same amount. Owing to inability to realize the actual value of the assets on a declining market, it will be necessary for the banks which are members of the Clearing House Association to advance between $500,000 and $600,000, pro rated according to their capital stock, in order to pay all approved claims in full at once. This is expected to be done within a week. The amount of money needed to complete the liquidation is about $100,000 more than was at first expected by the Clearing House Committee.

After Chairman Lombard of the Clearing House Committee, who is acting as trustee for the associated banks, had held a conference to-day with Cashier S. W. Stone, the acting manager of the bank, and had gone over some of the accounts, he expressed his confidence that the bank had not only ample assets to cover all liabilities, but that the stockholders would not suffer as severely as was at first expected. Mr. Stone also said the stockholders would not fare badly in the division of the assets.

President Grannis is reported to be seriously ill at his home, and his physicians will not allow him to do anything in connection with the liquidation of the bank.

It was known to the inner financial circle that the Atlas Bank had not been doing a profitable business for a year, and within six weeks the stock was offered freely from 85 down to 60. Lately it has been a struggle for the bank to keep open, and the assistance to honorably discharge its obligations in full was gladly accepted.

A Director's Story.

E. B. Myers, a Director of the bank, and one of the original stockholders, said that the immediate cause of the trouble was the withdrawal of over $400,000 in cash by County Treasurer Kochersperger following the suspension of the National Bank of Illinois.

"There were also other large withdrawals," said Mr. Myers, "incident upon the failure of the National Bank of Illinois and reports current regarding the supposed involved condition of the bank. But for the failure of the Bank of Illinois, the Atlas would have had no trouble, for its business was in a good condition, as is evidenced by the action of the Clearing House Committee.

"Treasurer Kochersperger had on deposit in the bank at the beginning of last week $678,000. The failure of the Bank of Illinois, I suppose, made him nervous, for within a few days afterward he withdrew $438,000. The bank still owes him $240,000, but has secured him abundantly.

"The bank was also unfortunate in its business with the Van Nortwicks. They owed the bank about $240,000, and the whole matter would have been adjusted without trouble but for the failure of the National Bank of Illincis. The indebtedness was the result of the building of their big paper mill at Appleton, and about Oct. 1 the whole property was bonded for $300,000. Boston parties had promised to take the whole issue after election, and the matter was practically consummated when the Bank of Illinois failed. This alarmed the Boston people and the deal fell through. The result was the Atlas Bank had to shoulder the whole burden. It is abundantly secured, however, as the property of the Van Nortwicks is worth $1,000,000.

"Norton & Co., who went into the hands of a receiver on Saturday, also owed the bank about $80,000, but this is well secured.

"I think the affairs of the bank will be wound up. I am in favor of doing this. I also think the stockholders will sustain no loss."

Some Unfortunate Loans.

It is now said that, like the National Bank of Illinois, the Atlas has made some large loans on security which is now considered far from good. The Directors, too, have loaned to themselves. Ex-Senator Farwell, who was a Director of both the Atlas and National Bank of Illinois, was indebted to both banks for $150,000, but in the last week made up his Atlas indebtedness.

Director Connell, who owned only twenty-five shares, owes about $78,000. J. S. Norton, the miller who failed Saturday, owned seventy-five shares and borrowed $90,000. Charles Kern, who appears as a Director does not appear in the list of stockholders.

It is said that Receiver McKeon of the National Bank of Illinois appeared at the meeting of the Clearing House Committee Sunday night armed with instructions from Controller Eckels, the announcement of which quickly made the Clearing House people agree to advance the money. There had been a disposition to refuse to do this, but Mr. McKeon pointed out that if, as a result of the refusal, the Atlas failed, as the Illinois bank had done, instead of liquidating, the credit of Chicago would be seriously impaired.

In addition to the $600,000 advanced, the Atlas has $820,638.52 cash on hand, against $1,860,412.16 deposits, leaving $439,773.64 to be made up. The stock of the Atlas has been listed on the books at about 134, but is said to have been offered at 87 or thereabouts and refused.

DIME SAVINGS BANK.

An Old Institution Involved in the Atlas Liquidation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The well-known connection between the Atlas Bank and the Dime Savings Bank, a small but old institution, caused the circulation to-day of the report that it would also be forced to liquidate. Its doors were opened for business as usual, but there was little business to do. Depositors came to draw out their savings, but they were presented with a blank notice to the bank that they desired to withdraw a certain sum in ninety days from date, and requested to fill out the paper.

This protective rule of the bank, which was put in force Dec. 23, exceeds the highest limit of other savings banks by thirty days, and it was made applicable to-day by the Dime Savings Bank depositors on the smallest amounts. This rule is not enforced in normal financial times, but it was considered necessary, for the present at least, by President Samuel G. Bailey. No deposits were being received, and the bank may be said to have temporarily stopped receiving and paying out money.

Considerable money is due the Dime Savings Bank from the Atlas Bank. The Chicago Safety Vaults are also operated in connection with the bank.

The general opinion is that the Dime Bank will follow the Atlas into voluntary liquidation within ninety days. The enforcement of the ninety-day notice rule on depositors who wanted to withdraw after the big bank collapsed last week did not create any excitement at the Dime Bank, as the trouble did at other savings banks. Depositors accepted the statement of the bank officials that the precaution was best for all concerned and the ninety-day notice could be withdrawn for immediate payment of depositors at any time the cash resources warranted such a step. The Atlas liquidation, however, brought such a run of depositors for their money that the decision was reached this morning to advise all persons not to deposit any more of their savings because they might not get what they had on deposit for ninety days. The hint way amply sufficient to stop deposits, and the bank relapsed into a state of suspended animation, pending developments.

The capital stock of the Dime Savings Bank is $100,000. The report made to the State Auditor of Public Accounts last July by the bank officers placed the liabilities in savings deposits at $458,000, but the total amount owing depositors at present, owing to steady withdrawals due to hard times, is about $300,000.

The bank did not do a general business. It is reported that the bank held considerable stock of the Atlas as an investment. President Grannis of the Atlas was the active power in the Dime Savings, and much of its money was loaned to Atlas customers..

NATIONAL BANK OF ILLINOIS.

An Effort Made to Dispose of the Calumet Electric Railway.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—An important deal, the nature of which is a matter of speculation among local bankers, is about to be consummated in New York by the committee of Directors of the National Bank of Illinois, who went to Washington to see Controller Eckels.

Private dispatches from Washington indicate that immediately after the conference with the Controller, the committee, which is composed of George E. Adams, C. R. Corwith, William Page, and W. D. Kerfoot, left for New York to meet a syndicate of Gotham capitalists.

Disposition of the Calumet Street Electric Railway, if this can be managed without loss, or some arrangement to insure control of it until it can be sold to advantage, is believed to be the object of the New York trip.

J. Pierpont Morgan, who is financing the general electric system of this city, is in New York at the present time. An attempt may be made to sell the road through him.

At the office of the committeemen no information can be obtained. Most of them were expected home to-day, but the unexpected visit may delay them. Bank Examiner McKeon refuses to discuss the matter, and would neither deny nor confirm the rumor.

Whether the rumor is correct or not, it is reasonably certain that a deal of some kind looking to the relief of the depositors of the bank will be made.

Teller Bosch Disappears.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 28.—Leander Bosch, paying teller of the suspended Bank of Minnesota, has disappeared. He was last seen a few hours after the bank suspended last Tuesday. Mr. Bosch appeared Thursday to place his accounts in the hands of the public examiner.

When the receiver took charge he was informed that an item in the accounts of the paying teller could not be satisfactorily understood without a personal explanation from Mr. Bosch. The discrepancy amounts to between $1,000 and $2,000, and is so small that the assets of the bank are not affected. The sum, indeed, is so trivial that it is believed Mr. Bosch could readily replace it from his personal means should the omission be not explained by a rechecking of the books.

The disappearance of the paying teller arouses great anxiety among his relatives and immediate friends.

Bank of Superior Suspends.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 28.—Anticipating a run to-day, the Bank of Superior did not open for business this morning. Henry S. Butler is assignee, and has assumed charge of the bank's affairs. The failure is due to poor business and heavy withdrawals since recent failures in St. Paul, Chicago, and this city.

The capital of the bank is $25,000, with surplus of $6,000. The deposits are nearly $100,000, including $13,210 of city funds. This makes nearly $30,000 of public funds tied up in a week.

Officials of the bank say they will pay depositors in full.

A Scandinavian Concern.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 28.—The Scandia Bank of this city closed its doors this afternoon. It was organized some fifteen years ago by Mons. Grinager, a prominent Scandinavian politician of this State, who died in 1893. Its President is R. Sunde, who came to Minneapolis ten years ago from Wilmar, Minn., where he had made quite a fortune as a money lender. The last statement of the condition of the bank was made Oct. 6 last. It showed loans and discounts amounting to $189,288, and deposits aggregating $225,337. Its business has been almost wholly with Scandinavians.

McCoy Banking Company to Liquidate.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Dec. 28.—The McCoy Banking Company went into voluntary liquidation to-day. The reason given is that its President, William McCoy, is too advanced in years to manage its affairs longer. The capital stock of the bank is $50,000. On Aug. 10, when the last report was made, it owed to its depositors $55,180. Its outstanding loans amounted to $72,262.

Chicago Business Houses Fail.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Louis Bumbiner, a clothing merchant at 620 Milwaukee Avenue, this morning confessed judgment for $5,631.85 in favor of three persons, and a Deputy Sheriff levied on his stock of goods to the amount of the writs.

A Deputy Sheriff this morning levied on the grocery stock of Herbert S. Norton of Lemont on a confession of judgment for $3,763 in favor of the Chicago Title and Trust Company.

APPOINTED BY GOV. MORTON.

Two Vacant Positions Filled by the Retiring Magistrate.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Gov. Morton to-day announced the following appointments:

Harrison S. Moore of Little Neck, L. I., to be County Judge of the County of Queens, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Garret J. Garretson, who is a Justice-elect of the Supreme Court; James W. Yelverton of Schenectady, to be County Treasurer of the County of Schenectady, vice John G. L. Ackerman, deceased.

Harrison S. Moore is descended from Puritan ancestors. His great-grandfather was a member of the Continental Army, and served in the Revolution. Two of his great-uncles fought in the war of 1812. His father was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, serving in the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers.

Judge Moore's babyhood was spent in Wisconsin and in Auburn, N. Y. He attended the Half Moon Academy at Saratoga and the Albany Normal School, graduating from the latter in 1874. He taught for a time at Little Neck, L. I., and in 1877 he was admitted to the bar. He has served for some years on the Republican County Committee, and has frequently been a delegate to State Conventions. In 1886 he was a candidate for the office of District Attorney. He served four years as President of the Board of Education at Little Neck. He is counsel to the Board of Supervisors of Flushing, for the Sheriff, and the Highway Commission.

ADDICKS MEANS TO FIGHT

PREPARING TO PREVENT THE ELECTION OF A SENATOR.

Asserts that There Will Be Two Legislatures in Delaware and Only His Friends Will Receive Their Pay.

Indications are that Delaware will have two alleged Legislatures after next Friday, and a special dispatch from Dover to The Philadelphia Ledger outlines the plans of the politicians with relation to the meeting of the lawmakers.

J. Edward Addicks insists that he will be the next United States Senator from Delaware, and his friends will refuse to go into the General Assembly unless the Union Republican delegations from both Kent and Sussex Counties are seated. It is difficult to see how the Sussex County delegation can be seated, since the Democratic candidates were elected in that county by an average majority of 272. The Addicks Inspectors in the Board of Canvass signed the returns, which showed that the Democrats were elected.

The dispatch says that the whole plan of Addicks and his followers is to prevent, if there is any way possible, the election of a United States Senator from the Democratic Party, and especially the election of Willard Saulsbury, who has waged a more bitter war against Addicks and his methods than any other man in the State. Addicks has announced that he will contest everything the Democrats do and carry the fight to the end.

Mr. Addicks is not averse to talking about his plans. He says he is confident that the courts will declare the Kent County Union Republicans elected and that the latter will seat their brethren from Sussex County.

"Unless the Sussex County and Kent County contests are settled in our favor," says Mr. Addicks, "there will be two Legislatures. If the Democrats in the General Assembly do seat the Kent County delegation and not the Sussex, there will be two Legislatures. I propose to control the Legislature and prevent the election of a United States Senator by the Democrats. I shall be elected United States Senator at Dover this Winter."

If the Union Republicans decide to organize their own Legislature they will meet in the Opera House opposite the State House, and, according to Addicks, they will elect him Senator and then adjourn from time to time. Addicks and his political managers say they do not expect their Legislature to pass any laws, but if any one wants a bill passed and applies to the Addicks Legislature they will consider it the same as if they were a regular constituted legislative body.

Mr. Addicks says he has assurances that the United States Senate will not seat Willard Saulsbury or any other Democrat that is elected at Dover this Winter. He says he is willing to pay all the expenses of the contest, and that he will carry it to the United States Senate.

"Unless I am seated in the Senate," he says, "there will be another vacancy for two years. How do the Democrats in the Legislature expect to be paid? The State Treasurer is ours, and he will not issue warrants to them. I will cash all the checks my men receive and wait until the case is settled in the courts. When the Democrats realize that they won't get their checks they will come to the conclusion that the best thing they can do is to seat both the Kent and Sussex delegations from our party."

At present the Democrats have six members of the House of Representatives and the Republicans one, the other seven Democrats from Sussex County being prevented from voting by reason of the contest. In the Senate the Republicans have a majority of one, the Democrats having only three members who can vote and the Republicans four. The Republican delegation, however, is divided, one of the Senators having openly declared his opposition to Addicks.

EXCITING CHURCH ELECTION.

Yonkers Church People Adopt Political Tactics—A Woman's Arm Broken.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The presence of police and lawyers, the use of ward political methods, the breaking of a woman's arm, and the fainting of several women marked the annual election at St. Paul's German Lutheran Church here to-night.

The feeling between the factions in the church has been high for some time. Some time ago the younger people, who wished to oust the pastor, the Rev. Charles F. Somers, engaged the Rev. Dr. Moldenke as their pastor, and held meetings in Willard's Hall, but retained their membership in St. Paul's Church.

Trouble had been expected at the meeting, and Sergt. Meredith and two patrolmen were sent to the church to-night. The younger faction, which had met in Willard's Hall, with Lawyer Frank Bennett, went to the church and found the Sommers adherents were assembling slowly. Lawyer Frederick Ernst of New York was with the older people. Taking advantage of their temporary superiority in numbers, they organized the meeting and proceeded to elect six Trustees.

The Sommers faction started to leave the room to go down stairs then, but their way was blocked by some of the eager younger set, who were coming up. There was an angry crush. A Mrs. Roenger had her arm broken. A number of ladies fainted, and some staid members of the congregation were handled roughly.

Each faction elected six Trustees and resolved to stand by its pastor. The Willard Hall people boasted, however, that they had the best of the argument, as they held the hall of meeting, and the others at best were merely bolters. The Willard Hall people held the hall. The old locks on the doors were taken off and new locks, to which they had the keys, were put on the doors. After this preparation a praise service was held. At a late hour to-night they were waiting for the Sommers people to go.

THE WILL OF CAPT. LEMON.

A Clause Providing for the Suspension of His Paper.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The will of Capt. George E. Lemon was admitted to probate to-day. No estimate is given of the value of the estate disposed of, but it is supposed to be very large—a million or more.

Numerous special bequests are made, some of them to employes in recognition of their long and faithful services, and the residue of the estate is to be divided equally among the Rev. James S. Lemon of Gardner, Mass., Capt. Lemon's brother; Emma M. Lewis of Canton, Penn., his sister; Nannie Colwel of La Crosse, Wis.; Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, daughter of the late Gen. John A. Logan and wife of Paymaster W. F. Tucker of the army, and George Edwin Tucker, her son. Capt. Lemon was a bachelor, and both before and since Gen. Logan's death was an intimate friend of the family.

A surprise was the paragraph in the will providing for the immediate suspension of The National Tribune and The American Farmer, owned and published by Mr. Lemon. The Tribune was one of the best-paying newspaper properties in the country, and at one time had a circulation of nearly 250,000. Capt. Lemon accumulated a large and valuable collection of paintings, which, together with all his property, including a seat in the New York Stock Exchange, and his immense pension and patent business, is to be sold by the executors. Among the special bequests are the following: John McElroy, editor of The National Tribune, all sums due by him to the testator; to Byron S. Andrews, associate editor Tribune, $5,000.

KNABE PIANOS

World Renowned, in New Artistic Styles.

Also fine assortment of slightly used KNABE Grands and Uprights fully warranted, at a liberal reduction from original price. A rare opportunity to secure Piano of Standard Maker at special price.

148 Fifth Avenue,
Corner 20th Street.

STATE BANKS OF NEW YORK.

Their Reports Show a Prosperous Condition on Dec. 9.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—The reports of the forty State banks in New York City, which have been filed with the State Banking Department as of Dec. 9, show a prosperous condition of affairs as compared with the reports filed with the department some time before the election on Nov. 3. The total resources of the State banks in New York City amount to $168,559,191, an increase during the quarter of $10,548,092. The undivided profits amounted to $3,752,360, an increase of $687,873. The amount due depositors increased $6,167,237, to $112,709,108. The total surplus decreased $877,334, to $11,887,700. The loans and discounts increased $181,064, to $92,303,292. The amount of specie, United States legal tenders and circulating notes, and cash items was increased by nearly $7,000,000.

The total liabilities and resources of these banks Dec. 9 were as follows:

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$14,822,700
Surplus fund	11,887,700
Undivided profits	3,752,360
Due depositors on demand	112,709,108
Due to trust companies, State, National, and private banks and brokers	16,179,078
Due savings banks	8,879,116
Due the Treasurer of the State of New York	200,794
Amount not included under any of the above heads	128,341
Total	$168,559,197

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors	$92,303,292
Liability of Directors as makers	2,306,491
Overdrafts	35,538
Due from trust companies, State, National, and private banks and brokers	12,502,000
Real estate	5,079,861
Bonds and mortgages	574,871
Stocks and bonds	7,079,415
Specie	13,051,724
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks	15,511,900
Cash items	19,029,138
Assets not included under any of the above heads	1,084,967
Total	$168,559,197

PAID-IN BANK SURPLUSES.

Superintendent Kilburn Sees Danger in Allowing Them.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department says there is nothing in existing law to prevent a bank or trust company from organizing with a paid-in surplus, and in some instances such institutions have so organized. He thinks such a course contrary to public policy, and will recommend to the coming Legislature that the law be so amended as to make it illegal.

Referring to this question, he states: "A subscribed surplus, paid in at the date of organization, is in reality of the character of capital, and there can be no good reason why it should not appear to be what in effect it is. Otherwise, to those not cognizant of the facts, it would be misleading, the natural assumption being that a surplus represents earnings, and, therefore, to the public it stands as the symbol of strength and prosperity. Of course no such significance attaches necessarily to a subscribed surplus. Moreover, under existing law stockholders in banks and trust companies are liable, equally and ratably, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such corporations to the full extent of the stock held by them in addition to the amount invested, where as if half or any proportion of the capital be in the form of surplus, there might perhaps be a question of liability with reference to the part designated surplus. Evasion of the intent of the statute should not be possible in this manner, and, accordingly, I believe it would be best to prohibit the practice altogether."

COMPLAINT AGAINST COLOMBIA.

Charged with Discriminating Against American Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Mr. Leopold Schapp of New York, and his attorney, A. F. Seligsberg, appeared at the State Department to-day to make formal complaint against the Government of Colombia, for what they term the persistent persecution of American shipping, particularly in the case of the schooner George L. Whitford, owned by Mr. Schapp, and employed by him in bringing cocoanuts to the United States. This vessel was seized at Porto Cabello last March and detained at Colon several weeks on trumped-up charges of landing contraband arms. Consul Pearcy of Colon, who was at the department to-day, corroborated their statements to the effect that discriminations were made. It was also stated that vessels of other nationalities were not imposed upon.

It is understood that Secretary Olney will take the matter up energetically with the Colombian Government, and insist upon fair treatment. An indemnity for the Whitford incident will also be demanded.

MR. WOODRUFF'S ALBANY HOME

The Lieutenant Governor-elect Is Already Settled There.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—Lieutenant Governor-elect Timothy L. Woodruff and Mrs. Woodruff are now domiciled in their Winter home, at 5 Elk Street.

When Mr. Woodruff was a Brooklyn Park Commissioner he had an office near his home, purposely to receive his business and political friends, as he believed that his home should not be invaded by those who sought him for business or political reasons. The Lieutenant Governor will not care to receive such of his friends and acquaintances at his home here, but he will spend considerable of his time at the Lieutenant Governor's office in the Capitol, where he will talk or confer with any one seeking an interview.

The Lieutenant Governor will tender prominent Republicans of both the Brooklyn factions a dinner at his home here soon, possibly on the evening of Jan. 6.

Gave a Dinner for the Vice President.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—Vice President Stevenson, who, with his wife, came here to attend the marriage of Mrs. Stevenson's niece, Miss Julia Scott, to Mr. Carl Vrooman, was entertained at dinner to-day by Col. S. W. Fordyce of the Cotton Belt Railroad, and in the afternoon was escorted on a sightseeing trip through the city. A reception was given to Mrs. Stevenson this afternoon by the St. Louis Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the residence of Mrs. Shields, in Westminster Place. Mrs. Stevenson is President General of the National society.

A LANDSLIDE IN IRELAND

AN ENTIRE FAMILY BURIED UNDER THE RUSHING EARTH.

The House of Steward Donnelly Carried Away, with Himself, Wife, and Seven Children.

DUBLIN, Dec. 28.—A landslide has occurred near Rathmore, County Kerry, doing great damage to property and causing the loss of at least nine lives.

Heavy rains have fallen in that part of Ireland lately, with the result that some places that are generally dry now resemble vast morasses. Near Rathmore there is an eminence about 1,000 feet high, known as Boy Hill, and it was here that the landslide occurred. The rains percolating through the ground gradually loosened a huge mass of earth, and on Sunday night, apparently without the slightest warning, a large part of the surface of the hill began to slide toward the valley. Gaining momentum as it moved, it swept downward with a roaring sound, carrying rocks, trees, and everything before it for miles.

Donnelly's House Swept Away.

In some places the path of the landslide was a mile wide, and as it moved along it buried everything, entirely changing the aspect of the section over which it passed. The residence of Mr. Donnelly, steward of Lord Kenmare, one of whose seats, Killarney House, is at Killarney, was engulfed in the mass of earth and débris, and all its occupants—Mr. Donnelly, his wife, and seven children—were killed. It is supposed that the house was swept from its foundations by the onrushing mass, overturned, and buried to a great depth. As its present locality is not known, it is hardly probable that the bodies will ever be recovered.

All the cattle, pigs, and horses on the place were also buried, and there is now a scene of utter desolation where on Sunday stood the neat dwelling and outbuildings of Mr. Donnelly.

Blocking Up the River.

The movement of the landslide was to the southwest, in the direction of the River Flesk, into which a large portion of the earth, &c., slipped, blocking it up. The current of the river was employed in running dynamos which furnished electric light for the Kerry Lunatic Asylum and some buildings in Killarney. The blocking of the river, of course, stopped the current and rendered the dynamos temporarily useless. All the buildings using the light from this source were plunged into darkness, and it was some time before other lights could be obtained.

The part of the hill where the slide began was a bog, and much of the earth that moved was very soft. Huge quantities plunged into the river, and there is danger of the backwater flooding the country roundabout unless the current is able to carry the débris down with it.

No Other Deaths Reported.

If anybody was passing along the roads at the time the slide passed over the highways, they would surely have been buried. There have been no reports of anybody being missing, and on this is based the belief that there was no loss of life outside the Donnelly family.

The thatch which formed the roof of the Donnelly house was found floating in the river, and some people surmise that the bodies of some of the family may have been carried that far as well.

The bog was still moving this afternoon, but no further damage can result, unless it be the more effective damming of the river.

Santa Anna di Pelago Destroyed.

ROME, Dec. 28.—The village of Santa Anna di Pelago has been annihilated by a landslide, which destroyed 118 buildings and rendered homeless 150 families.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

And Cases in Which the Executive Declined to Interfere.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The President has pardoned, to take effect Dec. 31, William Jackson, sentenced Oct. 7, 1895, in Texas, to eighteen months' imprisonment at hard labor for making counterfeit coin. He has also pardoned James Burwell, alias Charles Sherwood, convicted in July last, in Michigan, of bringing counterfeit bills into the United States. Burwell was sentenced in Canada more than twenty years ago to seven years' imprisonment for counterfeiting. The detectives, since his return to the United States, suspected him of further offenses of this kind that could not be proved, so he was arrested, tried, and convicted last July on the same old evidence and for practically the same crime for which he had been punished in Canada. The President, in his indorsement, says that whatsoever the technical rules of law may be, he does not think it is fair or just to punish this convict again for an offense so nearly involved in his previous conviction.

The sentence of three years and six months and $5 fine imposed upon Washington Claypole, Jr., in Western Pennsylvania, in May, 1894, for passing counterfeit money, has been commuted to three years' actual imprisonment.

The President has also commuted to five years' imprisonment, with all deductions for good behavior, the sentence of ten years imposed in July, 1893, in Maine, upon William R. Shaw, for embezzling National bank funds.

A pardon has been denied to W. W. Lusk, sentenced in Western Missouri, in 1893, to six years for sending obscene letters through the mails, the President holding that "this convict's crime is of such a nature and the circumstances related to it are so detestable as to deserve a severe sentence."

A pardon has also been denied in the case of W. T. Morrison, sentenced in Southern Mississippi to $25 fine for forgery. In regard to this case, the President says: "I will not listen to any application for pardon in this case, the effect of which will be to relieve the convict from the payment of the trifling fine imposed by his sentence. This fine ought to be collected at once, and the convict may well congratulate himself upon the remarkable clemency extended to him by the court."

A Mysterious Disappearance.

SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 28.—Much excitement is occasioned here at the mysterious disappearance of Miss Anna Damer of Buffalo, N. Y. She had recently returned from Europe with Mrs. Inez Hanley, whom she had accompanied as companion and guardian, and in whose service she had been for nine years. Miss Damer left the home of Alfred W. Newton at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, since which time nothing has been heard of her. Her mother and friends at Buffalo are frantic over the news of her disappearance. Miss Damer is about thirty-five years old.

Golden Jubilee of a Church.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 28.—St. John's Catholic Church closed the year of its golden jubilee yesterday, on the anniversary of the feast of its patron saint, with services the most elaborate ever given in a Worcester church. Archbishop Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, was the special guest of the parish and participated in the solemn mass which was celebrated at 10:30 o'clock in the morning.

Hood's Pills

Restore full regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25c. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ATWANAMAKER'S

STORE NEWS---WORTH REPEATING.

It is not stale news but so full of real interest that the main facts must be repeated with emphasis.

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS

Take pride in fine Table Linens cheaply bought. Therefore, our present great offering of William Liddell & Son's entire New York stock of medium and fine Table Linens is very attractive.

The prices would be fifty per cent. higher in any regular way. The selling proceeds rapidly, but the variety is unbroken. The sale began with

4,000 TABLE CLOTHS, ALL SIZES.
9,100 NAPKINS, ALL SIZES.
10,000 DOYLIES, ALL SIZES.

TABLE CLOTHS

2x2 yards.
$2.50 Cloths for $1.50
$4.50 Cloths for $2.75
$6.00 Cloths for $3.50
$9.00 Cloths for $5.50
2x2½ yards.
$3.25 Cloths for $2.00
$6.00 Cloths for $4.00
$8.00 Cloths for $5.00
2x3 yards.
$3.75 Cloths for $2.50
$5.00 Cloths for $3.25
$6.00 Cloths for $3.75
$8.00 Cloths for $5.00
2x3¼ yards.
$4.25 Cloths for $2.75
$7.00 Cloths for $4.75
$10.00 Cloths for $6.25

NAPKINS

⅝ Breakfast Napkins.
$3.00 Napkins for $1.75 a dozen.
$4.25 Napkins for $2.75 a dozen.
$6.00 Napkins for $3.75 a dozen.
¾ Dinner Napkins.
$6.50 Napkins for $4.00.
$8.00 Napkins for $5.25.
$9.00 Napkins for $5.75.

IT WAS NOT A FALSEHOOD

Only bad proof-reading made us state yesterday that we had "Forty Thousand Tons" of Writing Paper. "Pounds" got changed to "Tons." Have you ever bought Fine Writing Paper by the pound? The plan saves you one-half the price.

Ten Cents a Pound, Three Pounds 25 Cents.

Envelopes to match, 5c a package.

Two of the best American paper mills are represented in this offering, by their finest paper.

The following are entirely fresh announcements:

DRESS GOODS Big holiday selling of black and colored Dress Goods is responsible for about 1,500 remnants from 2 to 6 yards in length. They include the season's choicest patterns. Prices are 25 to 50 per cent. less than they were last week. A rare chance for quick shoppers to secure high grade skirt patterns at low grade prices.
Fourth avenue.

GIRLS' COATS Large purchases late in the season enabled us to offer very cheap Coats for girls. They are going fast, but not fast enough. We've decided to help them go. Cutting prices in half will surely find them wearers quickly.

Girls' Gretchen Coats, popular cloths, 6 to 14 yrs., were $10, now $5.
Misses' kersey Jackets, tan, green, pink and navy, 14, 16 and 18 years, were $15 and $18, now $7.50 and $9.
Corduroy cloth Jackets, lined throughout, were $25, now $14.
Second floor.

SKATES Just the sort of weather to think of skates. We're ready for it—are you? If not, we can help you.

Men's Skates, 45c to $3.75.
Women's Skates, 85c to $3.50.
Skate Sharpeners, 25c.
Skate Bags, 25, 35 and 50c.
Basement.

GAS HEATERS Heat when you want it, where you want it, and no dirt, makes gas heating popular. Turn the key off, and the expense of fuel stops. A chance in trade enables us to offer great values in Gas Heaters.

4 tubes, bronze finish, $2.75 from $3.75.
4 tubes, nickel finish, $3.75 from $4.50.
6 tubes, bronze finish, $3.90 from $5.
6 tubes, nickel finish, $4.75 from $5.75.
Oval tubes, full height.
Comfort Oil Heaters, will burn 8 hours without refilling, $3.75; were $5.
Basement.

WOMEN'S WEAR Only one thing in mind in offering these—we want to be rid of them. Prices are too little and quantity too small to talk much about them.

Women's Imported Sweaters, light colors, slightly soiled, you wouldn't notice this in many of them unless we told you. They have been $5.50 and $8.50, and worth it, too; now
TWO DOLLARS.
They're just the thing for skaters and bicyclers.
Imported knit Undershirts, light and dark; cashmere yoke band, warm and wear well; were $2.75, $2.50 and $2.25; now $2, $1.75 and $1.50.
Elderdown Sacks, solid colors, until today they've been $1, now 60c. Same, light stripes, $1; usually $1.75.
Silk Waists, figured taffeta, trimmed with lace, regularly $6.50, now $5.
Interesting after-Christmas clearing, don't you think?
Second floor, Broadway.

WOMEN'S COATS There's a jauntiness about our women's Coats—they're made by men tailors. This is in general. In particular we want to tell of two special Coats. We have never known their equal in style and finish at such little prices.

Women's black kersey Coats; new tailor back; lapped seams; Empire front; cloth straps, small pearl buttons; high slashed collar on band; lined throughout and sleeves capped with satin rhadame,
$8.50,
well worth $12.
Women's extra quality kersey Walking Coats, made exclusively for Wanamaker; tailor back; fly front; finished with cloth straps; new shaped half rolling collar; side pockets with flap; entire Coats are finished with rows of stitching and lined throughout with fancy figured and plain black taffeta,
$12.00,
well worth $18. Colors—black, tan and green.
Second floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FIVE YEAR OFFICE FOR COLE.

The Governor Expected to Name a Railroad Commissioner To-day.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—Col. Ashley W. Cole, it is said, will to-morrow be appointed a State Railroad Commissioner to succeed Commissioner Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica, who has handed his resignation to Gov. Morton, to take effect to-morrow.

The Governor will then designate his Military Secretary, Col. Selden E. Marvin of Albany, to be acting private secretary for the remainder of his term. After Jan. 1 Col. Marvin will act as private secretary to Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, at an annual salary of $4,000.

Col. Cole will be appointed to fill the balance of Commissioner Beardsley's term, which will expire Jan. 29 next. Governor-elect Black will then, it is understood, reappoint Col. Cole for a full term of five years. The salary of a Railroad Commissioner is $8,000 a year, and expenses.

Frank M. Baker of Owego, who has been appointed a Railroad Commissioner to succeed the late Michael Rickard has not yet assumed the duties of his office.

Col. George W. Dunn of Binghamton it is understood will be appointed a Railroad Commissioner the latter part of January, to succeed Alfred C. Chapin of Brooklyn. The Board of Railroad Commissioners will then consist of three Republican members. It has been composed of three Democratic members for the past five years.

Killed Both Father and Son.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 28.—At Helenwood, fifty miles from here, yesterday, Lewis Pemberton, a saloon keeper, appeared on the streets drunk with his rifle and began firing his gun. Town Marshal Frank Hugette attempted to arrest him, whereupon James Pemberton, father of Lewis, interfered. The younger Pemberton attempted to shoot the Marshal, but was too slow, and received a bullet from the officer's revolver which killed him instantly. The father fired at the Marshal, the ball taking effect in Hugette's neck, inflicting a flesh wound. The officer shot at the old man, hitting him twice in the chest, and once in the bowels. They clinched, and the officer then fired twice more, killing his assailant.

Capt. Nickerson Missing.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Dec. 28.—Capt. James Nickerson of Dennisville is missing. He commanded the schooner Lucy, and while lying at Hampton Roads, on Dec. 23, went ashore. His boat was afterward found at the wharf, but no trace of the Captain has been found. It is believed he had considerable money with him when he went ashore. He has a wife and family.

THE OLDEST STEAMBOAT MAN.

Commodore Peck in the Business for Sixty-eight Years.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 28.—Many telegrams of congratulation to-day poured in on Commodore Richard Peck of the New York and New Haven Steamboat Line, at the completion by the veteran commodore of his sixty-eighth year in steamboating. Commodore Peck was born in Flushing, L. I., and came to this city when young. With C. H. Northam and Chester W. Chapin of Springfield, Mass., he formed the New York Steamboat Line, which has done most of the carrying trade between this city and New York the past half century. Commodore Peck is eighty-one years old, and has been in the steamboat business long

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY:
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One Year..... $2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... $1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
AMERICAN—A Man of Honor—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—The Messiah, (Oratorio)—8:00.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—Much Ado About Nothing—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinématograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Fool of Fortune—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—A Parisian Romance—8:30.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Superba—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Sporting Duchess—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Ave Zaertlichen Verwandten—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Bunch of Violets—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Wife of Willoughby—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Poultry Show—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
MURRAY HILL—A Texas Steer—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—Bal Champetre—11:00.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15. Matinée.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—In Gay New York—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 29, 1896.

GOOD AND BAD FEATURES.

It seems to us unfortunate that the Greater New York charter should have been prepared in secret by a committee of the Consolidation Commission, and submitted with such brief notice of a short series of public hearings just before the time required for a final report to the Legislature. It would have been much better to have the proceedings from the start as open and public as those of a Constitutional Convention, with hearings upon the various features of the charter before committees which could benefit during the progress of their work by the knowledge and experience of those who had made a special study of the subject, and which could act under the full influence of an enlightened public opinion. The method which has been pursued indicates a desire to escape the suggestions of municipal "reformers" and the scrutiny of public opinion until a mass of material was presented that it would be difficult for criticism to handle, and the time would be too short for giving it thorough examination. It is also our opinion that it would have been better through such open proceedings to devise a general framework of government in its several branches and departments, leaving legislative details to be worked out afterward upon the recommendation of those who had them to deal with practically.

As it is, we have now only a part of the draft of the proposed charter, and public hearings are to begin next Monday and continue two weeks, after which the commission will devote itself to preparing a final report that must be submitted to the Legislature by the 1st of February. We greatly regret to believe that the manner in which the commission has thus far done its work is calculated to beget opposition and difficulty in having it adopted, or, as an alternative, to produce very unsatisfactory results and defeat the hopes of those who looked to see the government of the Greater New York founded upon sound principles and fruitful of benefits in a businesslike conduct of municipal affairs.

The document prepared by the committee has good features and bad features. The most important of the latter we have already pointed out. The Constitution of the Municipal Assembly seems to us to be radically wrong, and the plan of having it consist of two branches, both numerous, with the members of each elected by districts and all going out together at the end of every two years, is so fatally wrong that every possible force of opposition should be brought against it. It should be enough to defeat the whole scheme if unchanged. We ought really to have a single chamber not larger than the proposed Council of thirty-seven members, with terms of not less than six years, one third going out of office every two years, and elected on a general ticket with a requirement that each borough shall have not less than a certain representation. The most serious fault, apart from this, in the constitution of the legislative body is that in the provision for a bi-partisan four-headed Police Commission. The Police Department ought by all means to be single-headed, and there should be a separate Department of Elections. This need not interfere with the present police service in connection with the elections, so far as its retention is important. That service would have no relation whatever to party interest in the result of elections.

No independent authority is lodged in the boroughs or in the proposed "local boards," and they would be useful adjuncts of the central administration in an advisory and supervisory way. The general arrangement of executive departments seems to be a good one, though we should much rather see them placed more generally under single heads, with the powers that have a legislative character transferred to the main legislative body, which could have committees with special charge over the affairs of different departments. The large powers given to the Mayor are justified by our experience, and though the power to remove heads of departments ought not to be limited to the first six months of the Mayor's term, that period will generally afford a sufficient probation.

One feature of the proposed charter strikes us as admirable, that providing for a Board of Public Improvements, though its functions are not defined in the chapters thus far received and are only scantily indicated in the report of the Committee on Draft. This board is to consist of the Mayor, "or such other officer as shall be specially appointed as its President," and the heads of six departments, having to do with matters connected with the streets of the city. The Department of Street Cleaning is included, and the functions of the present Department of Public Works are practically divided between four independent departments, each under a single Commissioner, viz., Water Supply, Highways, Sewers, and Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies. A new Department of Bridges is added, its Commissioner having charge of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, and of all other bridges outside of public parks. The Board of Public Improvements will not, as a board, control the executive work of any of the departments included in it, but will consider and pass upon all matters of improvement relating to their work and make recommendations. The committee says of it: "It is believed that the Board of Public Improvements, on the side of all public work, will prove to be as important an agency in securing careful consideration and systematic and safe action as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has proved itself to be on the side of the city's finances."

The Finance Department is to continue under a Controller elected for four years and the Law Department under an appointed Counsel to the Corporation. The Departments of Parks, Public Charities, and Docks are placed under boards of three Commissioners each, and the Department of Buildings is placed under a similar board, while the Departments of Correction and of Fire are made single-headed. The Board of Health will consist, as now, of the President of the Police Board, the Health Officer of the Port, and two Commissioners appointed by the Mayor, and the Department of Taxes and Assessments will have four Commissioners besides its President. The Department of Education is to be completely remodeled on a plan which will call for careful consideration when the provisions relating to it are fully made known. The chapter containing them is not yet published, but it may be mentioned that the Board of Education is to consist of the "Chairmen of the School Boards of the various boroughs" and of four members of the School Board of the Borough of Manhattan, three of the School Board of the Borough of Brooklyn, and one of the School Board of the Borough of the Bronx. Thus each borough will have a School Board of its own, but the distribution of functions between these and the Board of Education does not yet clearly appear.

"THE LAST OF THE CALIPHS."

The occurrences at Constantinople on Saturday fully bore out the predictions which THE TIMES has heretofore printed and commented upon of the pressure that was about to be put upon the Sultan by the powers. This was very clearly foreshadowed in the dispatch from Constantinople last week, of which the very moderation and understatement, showing an almost oppressive sense of responsibility, pointed to an official origin. The allocution which the Russian Ambassador yesterday delivered to the Sultan carried with it the weight not only of Russia, but of all Christian Europe.

The latest European account of the concert of the powers, apparently authentic, set forth a programme which does not seem to have been literally carried out. According to this the Ambassadors of the powers were to wait upon the Sultan in turn, addressing to him as nearly as possible an "identical speech" and admonishing him of the futility of resistance. That may yet be done. But the same object appears to have been attained when the Ambassador of Russia, after conference with the other Ambassadors, and as their representative, warns the Sultan that if he does not put his affairs in order, they will do it for him.

Such a notification, so delivered, attains every purpose that could be subserved by the visit of all the Ambassadors either together or successively. It is a distinct notification to the Sultan that his game is up. His game has been to keep himself on the throne and in a position to do more mischief by playing off one of the powers against another, and by fomenting their mutual jealousies to render a real and effective European concert impossible. He has played this game with great skill, increased by constant practice, for he has played it during all the twenty years of his reign. It has served him well, and it might have continued to serve him well if he had used more moderation in the oppression for which the dissensions of the powers in effect gave him a license. But when he avows his inability, and everybody else believes in his unwillingness, to put an end to the massacre of his Christian subjects, he has furnished the powers with a stronger motive for intervention than that with which he had before provided them for forbearance. He is now notified that if he does not of his own accord stop the massacre of his Christian subjects, the powers will stop it for him, and that lying about the massacres will no longer serve his turn.

It is difficult for a morally convicted criminal to maintain any semblance of dignity, but the Sultan does his best. "I may be the last of the Caliphs, but I will never become a second Khédive" is a phrase that has a manly sound, and that will doubtless inspire the Turkish soldiery, if their leader is mad enough to undertake forcible resistance to the will of Europe. In that case it may well be doubted whether he will be permitted to "become a second Khédive." Another agent to secure and denote the neutralization of Turkey would serve the purpose of Europe quite as well. That ABDUL HAMID II. should be "the last of the Caliphs" is a consummation devoutly to be wished in the interest of civilization. The Turk made his settlement in Europe by the capture of Constantinople almost four centuries ago. He has remained ever since a foreign element, incapable of assimilation, and increasingly irritating with the advance of civilization and the greater divergence of it from his inveterate barbarism. Nothing can befall Turkey in consequence of his downfall as bad as what it has suffered from his reign.

THE TARIFF "HEARINGS."

The Committee on Ways and Means began yesterday to hear the suggestions and requests of the representatives of protected industries, the long chemical schedule being under consideration. If the consumers in the country had been represented, there would have been some sharp inquiries about the combinations of the Trust type which exist in certain branches of industry affected by the duties in this schedule, but no questions touching upon that subject are mentioned in the press reports.

We notice that the domestic producers of borax asked that the duties on borax in various forms should be increased. For example, it was urged that the duty on boracic acid, now 3 cents a pound, should be increased to 5 or 6 cents. By reading the official reports the committee can ascertain that although the duty was reduced in 1894 from 5 cents to 3 cents, the value of the imports has been less under the present tariff than under the McKinley tariff in 1892 and 1893, and that the present duty is equivalent to 76.14 per cent. Why, then, should the rate be increased to 152 per cent.? The committee was also asked to double the duty on borate of lime, which was 61.56 per cent. last year.

For the average reader this is not a thrilling topic, but the duties on many of these chemical products affect the cost of raw materials and of production in important industries. Unless the trade journals have persistently been unjust to producers whose interests they profess to serve, there have been combinations in the borax industry for years past, and at times these combinations have taken full advantage of high duties. The history of these combinations should be obtained and used by the committee, and the official reports which show how imports have been affected by a reduction of tariff rates should not be ignored.

GERMANY AND HER SOCIALISTS.

One paragraph in the absurd Paris dispatch to The London Times about European admonitions that we must not go too far in the exhibition of our sympathy for Cuba had probably some basis of truth. It was stated in the dispatch that the proposition concerning our relations to Cuba had originated during a series of conferences held at the foreign offices to devise means for preventing the spread of Socialism. England, we may be very sure, would have nothing to do with this business. Russia and France would not engage in it with much heartiness if the original suggestion came from Germany, which it doubtless did. Austria and Italy, presumably, would have no objection to take up the subject with their partner in the Triple Alliance.

Our London correspondent confirms recent reports about German uneasiness over the extension of Socialism. The Kaiser has of late given no sign that he is any longer moved by his early bustling interest in the welfare of his humbler subjects. He is a pretty stiff Junker himself, and Junkerism has set its grip upon Germany in a way that must breed Socialists rapidly in every part of the empire. The trumpery nobility of Germany, whose pretensions are arrogant in inverse ratio to the wealth and length of lineage of which it can boast, has possessed itself of all the available army commissions. The army is as thoroughly Junkerized as the Court, and the outrageous insolence of the young cubs of officers toward civilians of all degrees, though it is borne by the German people with a patience which approaches poltroonery, produces an ever-swelling discontent that must ultimately make itself felt in the politics of the empire. Our London dispatch of Sunday declares that moderate Liberalism in Germany has been practically merged in Socialism, and that the next Reichstag may come perilously near to having a Socialist majority.

The aspirations of the Hungarians and the Germans which METTERNICH and FREDERICK WILLIAM thought it safe to repress or ignore came to bloody culminations in '48. In his later spirit, Kaiser WILHELM would be quite capable of repeating this political blunder. Repressive measures would certainly promote the rapid spread of Socialism in Germany and promote it in pretty exact proportion to the rigor of their provisions and enforcement. It would not be surprising if some fatuous experiment of this kind were attempted. It would be surprising if any international machinery for crushing out Socialistic ideas were seriously put in operation. Germany is the principal sufferer. She will be allowed to make a local application of the nostrum she recommends.

WATER FOR GREATER NEW YORK.

The engineer in charge of the water supply of Brooklyn has reported that within five years it will be necessary to enlarge the supply by drawing from new sources. That is to say, in his opinion, the watershed area now in use will not meet the demands of the city five years hence. And he also points out that plans for obtaining the additional quantity which will be required should be adopted without delay, because it may not be practicable to carry them out in less than five years. We directed attention some weeks ago to several projects which had been proposed. By some persons it is suggested that the State should undertake to provide water for Greater New York and all the cities on the banks of the Hudson by procuring a supply from Lake George, the Adirondacks, or Lake Ontario.

While holding the office of Commissioner of City Works in Brooklyn, Mr. ALFRED T. WHITE caused inquiries to be made concerning the available new sources from which the city could obtain water, and his opinions on this subject should have much weight now. According to interviews published two or three days ago, he hopes that the Legislature will take up the question and provide for "a broad investigation of all possible sources of large supply," having in mind the wants of "the 10,000,000 people who may be dwelling in the cities along the Hudson and on the western end of Long Island by the year 1950." He is inclined to regard with favor the project which relates to the Adirondack watershed. Lake Champlain, he says, is too low, because it is lower, even, than the reservoir in Central Park, but inquiry concerning Lake George should be made.

He assumes that both Brooklyn and New York will come to the limit of their present resources at about the same time. Here, we think, he is in error, for the watershed from which New York's supply is drawn will, we understand, be sufficient for many years to come. But some project for the relief of Brooklyn must be taken up without delay, and as Brooklyn will soon be a part of New York, that project may be considered in connection with an examination of the sources of this city's supply.

From twelve to fifteen years will be required for carrying into effect any plan providing for a large supply from the Adirondacks or the lakes. There must be an investigation, and a Constitutional amendment may be needed. But Brooklyn cannot wait so long.

It will be practicable, however, to supply the wants of Brooklyn by adding another watershed to the one now used by this city. The Brooklyn authorities ascertained some time ago that a supply of 100,000,000 gallons per day could be obtained from Ten-Mile River, in Dutchess County, and the tributary watershed. We remarked recently that this watershed would naturally be taken for an enlargement of this city's supply, rather than for the exclusive use of Brooklyn. But the two cities are to become one, and if the supply for New York should be increased by the addition of the Ten-Mile River watershed, the water which Brooklyn will need could easily be carried to that city in pipes crossing the East River.

In this way the wants of Greater New York can be satisfied for a considerable number of years to come and until there shall have been completed and carried into effect some plan for procuring a larger and an inexhaustible supply from the Adirondacks or the lakes.

THE BRYAN LECTURES.

It will be remembered that a commercial house of this city made an offer to Mr. BRYAN just after election. It offered to add to its other departments a law department, and to pay the defeated candidate $25,000 a year for taking charge of it. This is not, from a pecuniary point of view, "equally as good" as the Presidency of the United States, and the acceptance of it would probably have beclouded the acceptor's political prospects. Moreover, it is highly unlikely that the engagement would have lasted more than a year. In that interval the customers, or clients, of the firm would probably have acquired some very queer legal advice; but that is a detail which concerns the firm and the clients. From the point of view of an unemployed man, with a living to get and a family to support, the offer had unquestionable allurements, although Mr. BRYAN declined it with promptitude.

He declined it, it now appears, in favor of a much more aleatory scheme, proposed to him by an aggrieved but enterprising person who had lost money on him in election bets, and who proposed to recoup himself through the occasion of this damage. In conjunction with another enterprising person, this courageous loser proposed to be an "angel" to Mr. BRYAN and to guarantee him $1,000 a lecture for fifty lectures of a non-partisan character, relying for his own reimbursement upon the excess of the money extracted from popular enthusiasm over and above the lecturer's fee and expenses.

It is quite plain that this optimistic adventurer was not in Madison Square Garden when his ex-candidate read his speech of acceptance. If he had been, he would have known that the effect of BRYAN as a calm reasoner and philosophical lecturer was to scatter mankind to flight. Not having experienced BRYAN in his academic phase, and knowing the electric effect he had produced on the Chicago Convention and from "tail platforms" on several excitable crowds in Indiana, Kentucky, and North Carolina, he expected to get his money back until he actually tried. The angel and the agent tried BRYAN on the City of Atlanta, a very promising capital for such a venture, and they did, by all accounts, obtain a "gate" sufficient to fulfill their contract with the star and have something left for themselves. But the effect of the lecture on "Ancient Landmarks" at Atlanta was the same as that of the speech of acceptance at Madison Square Garden. It did not excite any active antagonism to the lecturer. The symptoms it produced were those of lassitude and a desire to get away, at the sacrifice of the money spent for tickets.

One experiment was enough for everybody concerned, a fact which speaks volumes for the increasing docility of Mr. BRYAN. He is reported to be already convinced that nature did not intend him to compete with a prima donna, or even a first tenor, and that as a wandering star he is foredoomed to failure. It is a pity he could not have arrived at this conclusion from the gloom that fell upon his audience last Summer. It is highly probable that he regrets his rash rejection of an offer that will scarcely be renewed.

The recent experience of Ogdensburg, in this State, with respect to the treatment of an epidemic of diphtheria, should be instructive to many other small cities or towns in which the mortality from this disease during the last four or five months has been very large. In Ogdensburg "seventy-three cases were treated with antitoxine and only two of them were fatal." In some Western towns during the last few months the diphtheria mortality has ranged from 25 to 50 per cent., owing chiefly to a failure to take advantage of the new remedy.

The peripatetic politician popularly known as "Gas ADDICKS" lets it be known that he intends to be a United States Senator from Delaware before the Winter is over. He declares in good set terms:

"Unless the Sussex County and Kent County contests are decided in our favor and our men seated, there will be two Legislatures. If the Democrats in the General Assembly do seat the Kent County delegation and not the Sussex, there will be two Legislatures. I propose to control the Legislature and prevent the election of a United States Senator by the Democrats. I shall be elected United States Senator at Dover this Winter."

These be parlous words, for on the meeting of the Delaware Legislature, its House of Representatives will consist of six Democrats and one Republican from the County of New Castle who can vote on the organization of that body, and there is no sort of doubt that the seven Democrats of Sussex were elected. There is some substance in the contest over the delegation from Kent County, but that got up by ADDICKS over the Sussex delegation has no ground but his determination to have a Legislature of his own. In the Senate there will be at the start four Republicans and three Democrats, only one of the former being a sure Addicks man. Nevertheless, the Massachusetts gas man proposes to have a Legislature that he can control, and that will send him to Washington to contest the seat of any man elected by the Democratic Legislature. He pretends to believe that he will be seated, but says that if he is not, there will be another vacancy for two years. He makes no secret of his use of money to gain his object. He says he will pay all the expenses of the contest, including the salaries of his members of the Legislature, so long as they fail to get them in any other way. He doesn't care who passes the laws; "all I want," he says, "is the Senatorship, and I shall be elected."

That is a weird project of law which is said to be biding its time in Albany, to wit, the bill "providing for a State Board of Examiners in barbering." Since surgery was dissociated from it the craft and mystery of barbering has fallen into comparative disesteem, and there may be heretics who shave themselves who deny it to be an art. A requirement that no barber shall practice without a license might not silence these heretics, but it would undoubtedly facilitate the effectiveness of a barbers' union. What is most puzzling is the question what form of examination the Board of Examiners will prescribe. Of course, the tests must be practical and relate to barbering, the colloquial powers of a barber being, after all, secondary and unessential. To establish his proficiency, the candidate must actually cut hair and shave, and this means that he must have hirsute patients upon whom to operate. The suggestion that he shall operate upon the examiners is frivolous. There would not be a hair on the whole board after the first day. Tramps in sufficient number and sufficiently hairy might no doubt be procured, but it would be unjust to require the State to assume the trouble and expense of collecting them. Every candidate should be compelled to provide his own shavee, unless, indeed, the examination were competitive, in which case one competitor might provide the other's patient. This is the method practiced in pigeon shooting. It would result in the provision of persons with very bristling beards and intractable hair, and thus add greatly to the sportsmanlike character of the contest.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—From Indianapolis comes a startling revelation. If The Sentinel of that city is not misinformed, the floors of dancing halls, in some instances at least, are waxed with candle ends collected from—undertakers. A writer with a turn of fancy for exploiting grim contrasts—M. RICHEPIN, for instance—might produce quite a ghastly little poem by describing a throng of young and merry dancers as they glided over a floor that owed its smoothness to material which had first served a purpose so terribly different.

—The Methodists of England have come to the conclusion that a worthier monument than that which now marks the resting place of JOHN WESLEY should be erected over his tomb in the graveyard behind the historic chapel where he preached. It is almost amusing to learn that, having so decided, the question of how to raise the necessary funds gave them not the slightest difficulty, it having been solved by directing the Rev. WILLIAM J. BROWN, the clergyman now in charge of the Wesley Chapel, to visit the United States and Canada and obtain subscriptions for the requisite amount. Doubtless America both can and will supply the money, but it is just a little queer that an English denomination so strong and rich should ask aid in a matter in which their direct interest is much greater than that of their Western brothers. It isn't a problem of much consequence, however, and Mr. BROWN will have a pleasant as well as a successful trip. The tomb in which WESLEY now lies was erected more than fifty years ago at the expense of ministers of the Wesleyan Church. In 1890, the centenary of WESLEY'S death, the building of a more substantial monument was one of the objects contemplated by the commemorative gathering. The sum of £15,800 was then raised, but all this, with £2,000 more, has been expended in restoring the old chapel.

—Those wild tales about an airship that came from the Pacific coast a few weeks ago created a momentary excitement and were then forgotten, except, possibly, by a few people who saw in the evidence on which the stories were based something more than a mere trace of consistency, and who were, therefore, disposed to suspect that under a vast mass of exaggeration and mendacity there might be hidden a more or less successful experiment in aerial navigation. Now from Delaware comes a report of another airship, or perhaps it is another report of the same airship. A farmer who rises early every morning to carry milk into Wilmington says that on Saturday, just as he and his hired man were returning from the barn to the house with their brimming pails through the chill gray dawn, they heard strains of music in the air above their heads, and a moment later a glass bottle fell at their feet and broke into fragments. Looking up, the men declare that they saw, half a mile from the earth and moving to the northeast, a huge machine, resembling a fish in shape, with wide-spreading wings, and a mighty tail. From the airship came the rays of a powerful searchlight, and the faint, clear notes of a cornet. After the strange vessel had disappeared in the distance the farmer looked among the bits of glass on the ground, and found a slip of paper, on which was written: "On board the airship Icarus, Thursday afternoon, Dec. 24, 1896. The airship Icarus, Capt. JAMES DASHIEL, with THOMAS MURPHY as companion et al., left Salt Lake City 10 P. M. Tuesday, Dec. 8, bound for Cuba. Wind due east, blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour. At an altitude of one mile we found a steady current. Machinery working to a charm. All well. Provisions sufficient for a week longer. Will land in the neighborhood of Jacksonville, Fla. Send word, collect, to HATCHER & MILLS bankers, 720 South Second Street, Salt Lake City, Utah."

PERSONAL.

—Kansas is entitled under the law to ten votes in the Electoral College, but it seems probable that she will cast only nine, owing to the fact that W. H. LINTON, one of the men selected by Populists and silver Democrats to express their choice for President, numbers among his memories a desertion from the Union Army. This injudicious act Mr. LINTON committed in 1865, a year when it must have taken a mind of the real Populist sort to discover reasons for desertion from the side of right and might. It is quite natural, therefore, that the man who did find such reasons at such a time should have attracted the attention of the Kansas fusionists, and that they should have lighted upon him as their fitting representative.

—Early in the Presidential campaign The Boston Journal published a puzzle made out of the pictures of candidates and the letters of their names. A curiously belated solution of this puzzle has just reached The Journal from a Siberian prison, accompanied by a letter in which the writer says that he and seventeen other Americans were captured by a Russian gunboat while poaching on the sealing grounds of Robben Island, in the Commodore group, and sentenced to eighteen months' confinement in the jail at Vladivostock. The name signed to the letter is "Henry Ross," and it closes with the statement that "there are a few natives of the Hub amongst us, but on account of their families they do not wish their names to be known at present." As seal catching of the kind in which Mr. "Ross" participated is a crime purely statutory, and one the commission of which does not necessarily imply much moral degradation, the reluctance he displays about telling his real name and those of his companions may be due simply to appreciation of the fact that he has disgraced Boston by using the vile word "amongst."

—FRANK B. SANBORN of Concord, in the course of a recent conversation about the men and women who took part in the Brook Farm experiment and the early abolition movement, was moved to remark that "we have among us now a crusader whose character resembles that of WENDELL PHILLIPS." "He is not so eloquent as PHILLIPS," continued Mr. SANBORN, "but he is more practical and quite as effective." When asked who this remarkable person might be, the somewhat astonishing reply was: "The recent candidate for Governor, GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS." Mr. SANBORN denied that he was joking, and said: "I have been forcibly struck by the resemblance. PHILLIPS was young and handsome, enthusiastic, and almost quixotic, a master of invective, his sympathies easily aroused, and, when aroused, he fought for his cause with the zeal of a veritable crusader. WILLIAMS strongly resembles him." This naturally excited a question in regard to BRYAN, and of him the latter-day Sage of Concord said: "I think him a marked man, [man of mark?] but in another direction. Any man who can pick up the fragments of a dismembered party and reunite them within three months into a strong, coherent, and cohesive body is truly a man of singular power. He is a wonderful leader, but in a direction different from that in which WILLIAMS works and PHILLIPS worked. PHILLIPS provoked men, but BRYAN leads them." There was a lot more in this strain, but it is nonsense of the kind that is amusing only when taken in very small quantities.

—Dr. WILLIAM S. WADSWORTH, Assistant Professor of Physiology in the University of Pennsylvania, seems to have been summarizing for the edification of a Philadelphia Ledger reporter some of the views on colors and perfumes that are expressed in the earlier books of J. K. HUYSMANS. At any rate, that paper, apparently on Dr. WADSWORTH'S authority, tells some most remarkable things about the effect of different colors on the minds of "sensitive" people. As a sort of starter, it is stated that the twelfth grade of initiation to the Buddhist mysteries—the perfection of "astral" education—is the "color test." The neophytes are ushered into an extensive and lofty room, and at a given signal the whole surrounding space is flooded with an excruciating tint of purple light. It is reported by reliable witnesses that not more than three-quarters of those thus penned in are alive at the end of several hours, and that all the survivors are more or less frenzied. Dr. WADSWORTH does not produce effects quite so tragical by his experiments, but one of his subjects is quoted as saying: "He gave me a little bottle of purple liquid and told me to hold it up to the light and keep my eyes fixed on it. First it fascinated me, then it dazed me, then it irritated me, then it crazed me. I could stand it no longer. He carefully selected a vial filled with a particular shade of green, and handed it to me with the same instructions. Scarcely had I held it up before a nervous spasm passed through me from head to foot—a regular cold chill. He laughed and said: 'Oh! it gives you a spasm, too; well, I have touched your keynote.'" These are tales which would excite less surprise if they had appeared in the autobiography of Mr. AUGUSTUS JOHN CUTHBERT HARE.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Directors Might Look into It.

From The Chicago News.

If more bank Directors would give themselves a chance to be surprised before the failure occurs there would be fewer failures.

A Hopeless Case.

From The Philadelphia Press.

A Denver newspaper claims that Mayor Pingree's movement for a reduction of sleeping car fares is a favor to the rich. Such logic is simply unanswerable.

The Issue Was Honest Money.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

The issue of the late campaign was honest money. Every attempt to turn it to anything else failed. On the fundamental question of honesty, party was for the time forgotten, and by (and only by) the aid of the Democrats who bolted the party, the day was won and McKinley elected.

A Banker from Nevada?

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

What's this? The diminishing State of Nevada actually thinking of electing a banker to succeed John P. Jones in the United States Senate? Why, now, the angels and ministers of grace must indeed defend us! In the Nevada vocabulary the term banker is almost as contemptuous as goldbug.

The New York Senatorship.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

The Choate-Platt fight is equal to arousing a languid sort of interest, but nothing more. If the brilliant lawyer should defeat the unequaled "boss," it would be as great a moral triumph as was the overthrow of Tammany—therefore it is improbable. Two such reforms can hardly be accomplished during the same decade.

Women Teachers.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Boston does not seem to take any more kindly to woman in high educational position than Detroit does. At a secret session of the School Board at the Hub recently—it seems they have secret sessions there, too—a woman holding a master's certificate applied for position as the head of a grammar school. It took six ballots to defeat her, but she was defeated; and a man was elected by fifteen votes to her five.

Words from an Admirer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot refrain from adding my mite in the way of a testimonial as to the great beauty of your Sunday edition of Dec. 20, also to mention all the papers, the most refined of all that are printed and lately full of very beautiful thoughts. We look forward each week to your Sunday edition, which is enjoyed by the entire family. Your old friend and admirer,

J. C. WATT.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 26.

IN AN OLD GARDEN.

Weeds run riot where the lilies grew,
Stately and lovely and pure as truth,
In the old dead days when the garden knew
The beauty that blessed the time of youth.
Nettles creep to the crumbling sill
And briers climb where the rose once bloomed;
But a clump of rue holds its tenure still,
And remembers the beauty that fate has doomed.

Moss grows thick o'er the path where trod
The feet of youth in the days gone by,
And the feet of those who were nearing God
At the time to lay work down and die.
I wonder if ever on moonlit nights,
Ghostly footfalls, on mold and moss,
Come and go, where the old delights
Of life and loving gave place to loss?

Lovers have walked here, hand in hand;
Here, by the dying tree, was told
A story sweeter to understand
Than the tales of all poets, young or old.
Where is the lover who told his love?
Where is the maiden whose lips he kissed?
Ah, but the grave! Grass grows above
Those who no longer are mourned and missed.

Poor old garden of dead delights,
Haunted I know you are, night and day.
The gull from the sea, in his landward flights,
Hints of the years that flew away.
Ever and ever, while nettles spread
Over the beds where the lilies grew,
You think of the past and its long-since dead,
Of the beauty and brightness that once you knew.

Your heart is truer than the hearts of men
Oh, poor old garden; for men forget;
They bury their dead and go on again,
And life has room for but brief regret.
But you mourn forever your lost delights.
You grieve for the beauty that could not last,
And I share your sorrow on lonesome nights,
When my heart remembers its happy past.

—LAURA DUDLEY AMES,
(aged fourteen.)

Salem, Mass.

THE POWERS ACT AT LAST

REFORMS PROPOSED FOR TURKEY TO BE EFFECTED.

The Sultan Will Be a Mere Figurehead in the Future, but He Will Be Given a Liberal Salary.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28.—M. Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador to Turkey, acting as spokesman for the concert of European nations, has notified the Sultan that the agreement of the powers upon the question of the enforcement of reforms in Turkey is perfect, and that they demand that there shall be no delay on the part of the Porte in giving assent to the proposals for such reforms submitted by the representatives of the powers.

The Ambassadors will hold a conference to-morrow, the purpose of which is understood to be the discussion of the question of resorting to coercive measures to compel the Sultan to put the proposed reforms into operation, should such action become necessary to their enforcement. The matter of the time of putting the measures into operation will also be discussed.

The financial scheme formulated by M. Nelidoff is understood to involve the revision of the entire Ottoman debt under a guarantee of the European powers signatory to the agreement. The plan also contemplates the full control of the European powers over the Turkish revenues, with the allotment of a fixed sum for the maintenance of the army and navy and for the purposes of the Sultan's private purse, and further provides that the Sultan's appointment of his Ministers shall be subject to the approval or veto of the representatives of the powers in Constantinople.

LIFE SENATOR THERY DEAD.

Prominent in French Politics for Twenty-five Years.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—M. Antoine Theodore Joseph Thery, life Senator, died to-day.

Antoine Theodore Joseph Thery was born at Lille, March 4, 1807. He studied law and practiced in his native place. He did not take any part in politics until 1871, when the elections of Feb. 8, for National Assembly, took place, and he was placed on the list of the monarchial committees of the Department du Nord, and was elected, and took his seat with the Right. He voted on political questions with the Legitimist Party, and took an active part in the discussions on the various commercial laws. After the vote on the constitutional laws, which he had opposed, he consented to be placed on the list of the Lefts for the election of permanent Senators, and was nominated by 359 votes of 690 electors. On June 23, 1877, he voted for the dissolution of the Chamber.

His son, Gustave Thery, lawyer at Lille, enthusiastically voiced the Catholic and Legitimist opinions of his father. It was he who, in May, 1872, was commissioned by the French ladies to take to the Comte de Chambord at Anvers the white satin flag. Some time later, at the Catholic Congress of Lille, he supported a project to petition that the religious marriage ceremony should precede the civil one.

The Steamer Volo Foundered.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The British steamer Volo, bound from Hull for Stettin, struck on the southern coast of Sweden during a fog Saturday and shortly afterward foundered. Her passengers and crew landed safely and went to Gothenburg. The cargo of the steamer was unusually valuable.

The Volo was a steel vessel of 841 tons net and 1,289 tons gross burden. She was built at Hull in 1890, and was owned by T. Wilson Sons & Co., (limited.) Her dimensions were: Length, 260 feet; beam, 32 feet, and depth of hold, 16 feet 6 inches. Her engines were of the triple expansion type, the cylinders measuring 22½, 37, and 61 inches by 42 inches, and developed 225 horse power.

Ireland to Make a Protest.

DUBLIN, Dec. 28.—A meeting was held at the Mansion House to-day for the purpose of formulating a protest to be submitted to Parliament against the excessive share of taxation which Ireland is compelled to bear toward the total contribution of the United Kingdom to the Imperial Exchequer. The meeting was presided over by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the speakers comprised both Unionists and Nationalists. Among those who addressed the meeting were the Most Rev. Lord Plunket, Episcopalian Archbishop of Dublin; the Most Rev. William J. Walsh, Roman Catholic Bishop of Dublin; The O'Conor Don, and John J. Clancy, Nationalist Member of Parliament for the North Division of Dublin.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.—The health statistics show that up to to-day there have been 2,094 cases and 1,494 deaths from the bubonic plague, which is epidemic in this city. People are still fleeing from the city, but the plague continues to increase. Martial law is threatened upon the natives failing to obey the sanitary regulations to the letter.

MALAGA, Spain, Dec. 28.—The fishing smack Colon, belonging at Fuengirola, twenty miles southwest of this city, has been wrecked in the Mediterranean and her crew of fifteen men drowned.

The St. Paul to be Repaired.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Three hundred riveters and caulkers have gone to Southampton from the shipyard of J. & G. Thompson of Glasgow for the purpose of overhauling the American Line steamer St. Paul. It is stated that the entire hull of the St. Paul below a certain level must be reriveted, her engines having strained the bolts holding her plates and frame together. It will take a long time to do the work.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ROME, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Washington Blasier, aged fifty-four, a farmer, while mentally unbalanced over financial matters, committed suicide by cutting his throat.

GRAYVILLE, Ill., Dec. 28.—Frank E. Clark, Jr., editor of The Grayville Independent, died yesterday from the effects of a dose of morphine taken with suicidal intent.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 28.—Robert Weston, aged eighteen, a graduate of the Pottsville Commercial College, was drowned at the Tumbling Run dams while endeavoring to rescue a companion who had broken through the ice. Weston's companion was saved.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 28.—August Boerner, sixty-five years of age, died in the General Hospital last night from a fractured skull. Yesterday morning, while asleep, Boerner rolled out of bed at his home, and, striking on his head, received the injury which resulted in his death.

ATCHISON, Kan., Dec. 28.- E. R. Graham, an aged farmer, shot and killed Jacob Hopkins, the Superintendent of his farm, who lived at his home and was engaged to be married to his daughter. Graham opposed the marriage, and further accused Hopkins of stealing $100 from him.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 28.—Justice Eberling to-day gave "Jim" O'Rourke, the ball player, a decision for $50 and costs in his suit against the Merchants and Travelers' Accident Insurance Company of Syracuse, N. Y. The latter refused to pay a fifty-dollar claim for injuries O'Rourke received while playing ball.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Beacon Light, (Br.,) James, Shields, Nov. 10, via Halifax 24, in ballast, to Goepel & Trube. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. Dec. 28.

SS Ravensdale, (Br.,) Luke, Progreso Dec. 21, with hemp to order; vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 8:25 P. M. Dec. 28.

BOITO'S "MEFISTOFELE" SUNG.

The Italian Version of "Faust" Performed at the Metropolitan.

The single opera of the singularly gifted Italian composer Anigo Boito was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. It was an occasion of considerable delight to the subscribers, because it added one more work to the repertoire to which they have been listening this season. "Mefistofele" was given last Winter, but its performance last night was the first this season. It is not at all surprising that a large audience was present and that there was a good deal of enthusiasm. This made itself evident at the close of the "prologue in heaven," in which Signor Mancinelli made the most of his orchestral opportunities and brought out the climaxes with tremendous force. At the close of the episode the audience rewarded his efforts with a special demonstration of pleasure. The enthusiasm grew apace and it caused a demand for a repetition of the quartet in the garden scene—a demand which was hardly justified by the quality of the singing.

Of course, the "star" of the evening was M. Plancon, because Mefistofele is a "star" part. M. Plancon's methods and his personality are admirably suited to a rôle in which grace and dash may be successfully combined with all the highly colored effects of bass singing. M. Plancon's dress and "make-up" were capital, and he posed in various picturesque attitudes eloquently expressive of Gallic diablerie. He sang the music of the part admirably. His "Son lo spirito che nega" was brilliant, and in the quartet he shone by the force of comparison with some of his associates. On the whole, his performance may be set down as successful, and he fairly earned the hearty plaudits which he received.

Mme. Calvé was charming as Marguerite, though it cannot be said that her work was beyond criticism. She looked well, and her appearance was characteristic. She colored her voice to suit the part charmingly, using the "white voice," as the Italians call it, with great skill. In the garden scene she showed much skill in the staccato effects of the laughter. Of course, her greatest success was in the prison scene, where her command of pathos made itself forcibly felt. As Helen of Troy, she was pleasing, and on the whole she repeated her success of last season.

Signor Cremonini was sadly overweighted with the rôle of Faust. He did not seem to be sure of his memory in the early part of the opera and he sang "Da i prati" in a tentative style. He seemed to be more certain of himself later on, and sang his music with good tone, though his acting, as usual, was not edifying. Mme. Mantelli was passably good as Martha and Pantatis. The chorus did its work very well most of the time, though the body of tone was hardly large enough to cope with the sonority of the orchestra in the prologue.

The opera was excellently put on the stage, and the stage management was creditable to Mr. Parry. The scene in the Brocken was effective and the ballets were well arranged. Taking it all in all it was a creditable presentation of a work which bristles with difficulties, and the managers of the Opera House deserve praise for the production.

Lillian Russell's Latest Opera.

Lillian Russell began an engagement at the Casino last night in the operetta, "An American Beauty," written by Hugh Morton, and the music by Gustave Kerker. The scenes are laid in Newport and Monte Carlo, thus affording opportunity for elaborate stage setting.

Miss Russell takes the part of Gabrielle Dalmont, a wealthy American widow. She is wooed by a German Count and an English earl, disguised as a gardener, and eventually succumbs to the pleadings of the earl, who is assisted by an Italian countess in winning her through an Oriental flower, possessing love charms. Through an intrigue on the part of the count the lovers are separated and meet again in Monte Carlo by accident, where all difficulties are cleared up. The comedy of the piece is furnished by three proprietors of a circus and two dudes.

The music is quite attractive, though at times a trifle monotonous. Miss Russell as Gabrielle Dalmont played with a good deal of spirit, and gave her songs in an acceptable manner. Harold Blake as the Earl was not a success. The hit of the evening was made by Jerome Sykes as Bangle. Willard Simms, as Lord Algy Prettybird, one of the dudes, was loudly applauded.

Vrooman—Scott.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—Miss Julia Scott of Bloomington, Ill., and Mr. Carl Vrooman of St. Louis were united in marriage this evening at the home of Mrs. Charles S. Bromwell of 4,102 Westminster Place. Vice President Stevenson, whose wife is an aunt of Mrs. Vrooman, gave the bride away. The wedding was quiet though elegant in every appointment.

Besides the Vice President and his family a number of friends of the bride were present from Bloomington. About thirty friends came from Chicago, among whom were Gen. and Mrs. Black and daughter and Donna and Signora Uda, from Naples, Italy, cousins of the Scott family.

The bride was attended by her only sister, Mrs. Charles Bromwell, wife of Lieut. Charles Bromwell, United States Engineer, who acted as dame d'honneur, the bridesmaids being Miss Letitia Stevenson, daughter of the Vice President, and Miss Agatha Bullitt of Louisville. Mr. Walter Vrooman was best man. The Rev. Frank Buffington Vrooman, associate of Dr. Thomas of the Central Non-Sectarian Church of Chicago, performed the ceremony.

Mr. Carl Vrooman is twenty-four years old. He was President of Harvard Union, President of the Harvard Debating Society, and President of the Intercollegiate Debating Club during his attendance at Harvard. He is honorary member of the Oxford Union of Oxford College, England, and an honorary member of Sarbonne Literary Societies.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

[From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.]

—12:15 A. M.—239 West Seventeenth Street; Bessie Wrong; damage trifling.

—4 A. M.—239 and 241 West Fifteenth Street; A. Jarnalsky and others; total damage, $40,000.

—7:30 A. M.—89 Reade Street; chimney; no damage.

—11:15 A. M.—146 Ridge Street; tenement of Hirsch Wishtrisher; no damage.

—3:05 P. M.—315 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street; Bernard Langer, tenement; damage, $25.

—3:50 P. M.—1,343 Columbus Avenue; chimney; no damage.

—5:50 P. M.—91 Henry Street; Mrs. Max Goldberg; no damage.

6:20 P. M.—368 Washington Street; Hauson & Dyckman; damage, $25.

—7:20 P. M.—129 West Twenty-fifth Street; George Nicholson; damage, $25.

9 P. M.—46 and 48 Bowery; Thalia Theatre; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HOHOKUS, N. J., Dec. 28.—Joseph F. Carrigan's barn, with several horses and cows, was burned last night. Loss, $5,000.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Dec. 28.—Fire in Blake's restaurant, on Park Avenue, this morning, caused a loss of $5,300; insurance light.

DAYTON, Tenn., Dec. 28.—The livery stable of J. R. Darwin was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is $30,000, on which there is no insurance.

OSCEOLA, Iowa, Dec. 28.—Nine business houses at the southeast corner of the public square were burned last night. Loss, $25,000; insured for one-half.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Fire in the lumberhouse of W. H. Leatherbee & Son, Albany and East Dedham Streets, this afternoon, caused a loss of $5,000 on lumber and $500 on building.

WILMINGTON, Vt., Dec. 28.—The Raponda Hotel, a Summer resort on Raponda Lake, was burned last night. Loss, $20,000. The hotel was owned by C. D. Spencer and E. E. Wheeler of this place, and was well insured.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Lansburg's Rink, on New York Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, N. W., was destroyed by fire this evening. Mr. Lansburg estimates his loss on stock at $90,000. He carried an insurance of $60,000. The building was owned by a syndicate and valued at $50,000, on which there was a partial insurance. The private dwelling of Dr. Z. T. Sowers, next door, was damaged by fire and water; loss, $10,000.

ROMANTIC DRAMA AGAIN

"UNDER THE RED ROBE" AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

Edward Rose Seems to Have Made Another Successful Play Out of a Novel of Incident—But Who Can Tell?

The belated "regular season" at the Empire Theatre began last night with the production of "Under the Red Robe," a drama in four acts, by Edward Rose, founded on Stanley Weyman's novel. Nothing in the proceedings was indicative of a larger measure of "regularity" than was to be found in the recent performances of delightful "Rosemary," with John Drew and Maude Adams as the protagonists. But the "stock company," kept on the bleak and dismal "road" for several months more than their allotted time by the success of those admirable players and their play, returned, and there was a cordial and well-deserved welcome for them. Last year, however, this same "stock company" was away from its "home" until the January thaw had set in, and the grip was prevalent.

Through the series of complications that this simple plot provided Griselda, (Miss Eva Davenport,) literally floated—clothed as she was in the costume of which the old-fashioned hoopskirt was the principal feature—as a good-natured guardian angel of the low-country type. She was the relief from the decidedly mechanical lovemaking in which Miss Donaldson and Mr. Bassett indulged, while the boisterous Lord Lambourne (William Broderick) made vehement love to the supposed Dorcas (Miss Donaldson) and neglected and abused his demure and patient wife, Dora, (Marie Millard.)

Mr. Rose, after years of experimenting, has caught the knack of play building. He has learned, (doubtless without bothering about the merely grammatical terms of the craft,) the secrets of the protasis, the climax, and the dénouement. He has learned, in choosing a subject from popular fiction, what to reject and what to add to it. His new play, like his stage version of "The Prisoner of Zenda," is quick of action, coherent, and of well-sustained interest. If it lacks something of the charm of the earlier work, the subject is to blame, not the craftsman. Mr. Weyman's romance is not as easily adapted to the stage as Anthony Hope's. Yet we all said "The Prisoner of Zenda" could not be transformed into an acting play, and we were all mistaken.

In judging of "Under the Red Robe," we must dismiss Weyman's story from our minds altogether. Any comparison between the romance in narrative and in dramatic form would be unfair to the latter. The novelist dares to do anything. He has his audience at his mercy. As compared with the playwright, he is like Holmes's man with a hose pipe playing against the side of the barn. Given the barn and plenty of water, the man would be sure to hit his mark. The playwright, on the other hand, is like a marksman with a rifle, and he must hit his bull's eye at the first shot and every time, or fall utterly, the bull's eye being the sympathy of his audiences.

So, therefore, Mr. Rose has given us a new Gil de Berault, a fellow who does not deserve the condemnation of his associates, who has a generous heart, and feels keenly the humiliation of the mission imposed upon him by cruel, all-powerful Richelieu. Then, again, it was necessary for Mr. Rose to introduce his subject in the beginning. We must know about Cocheforet and the goings on there, about brave Renée, her fugitive brother, and his timid wife, before Berault is informed of them. The spectator, at the play, must always be ahead of the characters. That is the plan followed by Shakespeare in "Hamlet" and Robertson in "Caste." That is what the cynical Boucicault called "letting the audience write your play for you." The spectator must always suspect what is going to happen, and his suspicions must always be verified, or the play will suffer.

Mr. Rose's play is constructed according to the good old rules. It is a strong and effective play. It would frequently shock the reason, if reason were potent under the influence of romantic drama. But the emotions are stirred by such a piece, and the mind is dormant.

Gil de Berault is forced against his will into a fight with a burly braggart whose strength is superior to his. This is Mr. Rose's idea of the duel. The mob tries to tear him to pieces most unjustly, because he has acted as honorably as possible, and has been careful not to kill his man. That is Mr. Rose's idea, too. The spectator sympathizes deeply with Berault when the mob attacks him. Then Richelieu comes into the gambling house and offers the culprit, who has twice broken his law against duelling, his life at the price of his honor. Now, Mr. Weyman's hero had no honor at all until the love of Renée de Cochefort transformed him. But the spectator knows, from the first, that Mr. Rose's hero is a man who will sacrifice life for honor.

Nevertheless, the dramatist has put to good use many of the most striking incidents of the book; has unfolded a good love story; has sustained the interest of his play until the last moment, and has contributed to the contemporary stage three or four characters that act well.

Last night's performance was somewhat marred by nervousness, but it was generally vigorous and direct. Mr. Dodson's nice diction and skill of make-up were useful in the rôle of Richelieu, a lesser Richelieu on whom the majesty of France scarcely sits. Mr. Faversham and Miss Allen played with fervor. Mr. Finney was somewhat overweighted as the foolish Captain, a rôle in which Mr. W. J. Ferguson, whose name appears in the roster of the company, would doubtless make a noteworthy hit. Mr. Crompton acted the dumb servant who drags this person to death, with all needful skill, pictorial and dramatic. Mr. Edeson was excellent as the bluff soldier.

The setting and costuming were rich and handsome.

Gil de Berault	William Faversham
Richelieu	J. E. Dodson
Henri de Cocheforet	Lewis Baker
Marquis de Pombal	Charles Mason
De Fargis	Herbert Ayling
Captain Larolle	J. L. Finney
Lieutenant	Robert Edeson
Sir Thomas Brunt	E. Y. Backus
Clon	W. H. Crompton
Louis	Charles Pierce
Sergeant	Louis Grisell
Renee de Cocheforet	Viola Allen
Madame de Cocheforet	Ida Conquest
Madame Zaton	Jane Harwar
Suzette	Ellen Gail

Beerbohm Tree's Engagement.

This will be the last week of Herbert Beerbohm Tree's engagement in New York. Sydney Grundy's four-act drama called "A Bunch of Violets" was put forward last evening, and Mr. Tree's subtle and fascinating portrayal of the almost conscienceless speculator and swindler, whose one good trait is affection for his daughter, served to reveal another side of his fine histrionic talent. The drama was handsomely mounted, and the general performance was smooth and competent.

Kate Rorke made the character of Lady Marchant plausible, and Janette Steer acted with skill as the adventuress, Mrs. Murgatroyd. As the shrewd Yorkshireman, Lionel Brough was in his element.

To-morrow night Mr. Tree will appear as the Duke of Guisebury in "The Dancing Girl." Thursday and Saturday nights his play will be "Hamlet."

Another New Play by Martha Morton.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Martha Morton's four-act comedy "A Bachelor's Romance" was produced at the Grand Opera House to-night by Sol Smith Russell, and made a real hit. Popular as Mr. Russell is with the playgoers of this city, he never faced an audience which he apparently pleased more than he did the one of to-night. The author has studied the player's personality and methods closely, and produced a play of genuine interest with few exaggerations of plot or character.

In spite of her fitting of part to actor, Miss Morton has not let this part of her task show, and there is no neglecting of other characters, nor uneven distribution of interest. Mr. Russell and the company were called out at the end of each act, and it has been decided to present nothing else in the three weeks' engagement.

"In Gay New York."

Messrs. Morton and Kerker's lively musical travesty touching upon theatrical and other incidents of last Winter, is on view this week at Wallack's Theatre. It has been somewhat changed since its long Summer run at the Casino, but the best features remain. Walter Jones, David Warfield, Lee Harrison, Ritchie, Lucy Daly, and many others concerned in the original performance are still in the cast. The dilapidated tragedian's song, "It's Fourteen Miles from Schenectady to Troy," the extraordinary colloquy of the ticket seller and the Yiddish gentleman, the exploit of the tramp with the bicycle, and the acrobatic dancing, all seemed to delight last night's audience.

The house was well filled, and there was plenty of laughter and applause.

Theatres and Music Halls.

—At the Star Theatre those droll performers, the German Liliputians, began the second week of their engagement last night in "The Merry Tramps."

—Yvette Guilbert is still drawing crowded houses to Koster & Bial's. Others in this week's bill are the Merrilees sisters, the Dunhams, Williams and Walker, Press Eldridge, Wormwood and his trained animals, and the Zedoras. The biograph is exhibited at every performance.

—"The Sporting Duchess" is at the Harlem Opera House this week. The cast includes James H. Stoddart, Agnes Booth, Cora Tanner, Ellta Proctor Otis, Harry Lacy, Joseph Wheelock, Louis Massen, R. A. Roberts, William Bernard, J. B. Booth, Sarah Converse, and Marion Abbott. The original scenery and a number of horses are used in the production.

—At Keith's Union Square Theatre this week, Bessie Bonehill and Helene Mora are among the new performers. Other features of the long "continuous" bill are James and Rose Finney in an aquatic act, the five Richards, acrobats, Werner and Rieder, Tyrolean singers; the four Cobans, the Electric Quintet, the Whiting sisters, Ray L. Royce, and Charlotte Ray.

—Karina, a sensational and not overpleasing French singer, is at the Olympia Music Hall this week. Besides the singing of Louise Beaudet, who has made a decided hit, other new features of a good bill, are the Newsboys' Quintet, the four Nelson sisters, acrobats; Orrocco, Edward Latell, James Thornton, and Haines and Pettingill. The entertainment in the Winter Garden is as varied as usual.

—The Lumière cinematographe is one of the attractions at the Eden Musée this week. Exhibitions of attractive views are given every hour. A feature in the waxwork exhibition is a representation of the "suttee," or the burning of a Hindoo widow at the funeral pyre of her husband. The mechanical effects of this group are startling. The Koevessy concerts in the Winter Garden are always interesting.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The first rehearsal of the "Shamus O'Brien" company, including the principals and chorus, was held yesterday at the Broadway Theatre. Miss Carr Shaw, a sister of the author of "Arms and the Man," is a member of the company. The aperatta will be produced Jan. 6.

—It was said yesterday that William H. Crane would not take all of his present company with him when he goes on the road at the end of the present week. This was denied at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night by Mr. Crane's representative, who said that the present company, including F. F. Mackay and Edwin Arden, would accompany Mr. Crane on his tour.

—Teresa Carreno, the famous pianiste, who is a passenger on the steamer Aller, due in New York Dec. 31, will play the Rubinstein D minor concerto on the occasion of her re-entree before a metropolitan audience, at the Philharmonic Society public rehearsal and concert Jan. 8 and 9. Mme. Carreno's first piano recital will be given at the Hotel Waldorf Jan. 14.

Killed by Her Husband's Engine.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 28.—It was developed to-day that Mrs. Ella Eager, whose body was found terribly mangled on the Shore Line, in Fair Haven, Saturday night, was killed by the train of which her husband, Fred Eager, was engineer. It was also given out that the couple had had a series of disputes, and had been separated for some time. Saturday night the woman called at the Union Station to see her husband, and it is believed went immediately to the point where the body was found and threw herself beneath the wheels of her husband's engine, being urged to this act by some romantic motive.

"DORCAS" AT OLYMPIA.

A Musical Comedy or Farce by Harry and Edward Paulton.

If "Dorcas," an "operatic comedy," seen at the Olympia Theatre for the first time last evening, had any purpose other than an exploitation of Miss Eva Davenport as a sort of cockney Mrs. Malaprop, with a suggestion of the old noblewoman in "Erminie," it did not fully appear. There was a company of ten performers, and there was a sort of plot to what was much more of comedy than comic opera, and more of a farce than either.

The plot was simple enough and old enough, being merely the disguising of both a lady and her lover, who had been affianced without the consent of either, and who had assumed other characters than their own in order that each might have a chance to study the other before accepting the mating so kindly allotted them by their families. Lady Honoria (Miss Drew Donaldson) and Lord Beauregard (Charles O. Bassett) were the masqueraders, who, of course, fall in love with one another in accordance with the run of such stories and to satisfy the exigencies of the comedy writer.

Those of its members concerned in the performance of the present play merit the kind remembrance of this public. They are Viola Allen, Ida Conquest, William Faversham, J. E. Dodson, J. L. Finney, Robert Edeson, and W. H. Crompton. Many other performers took part in Mr. Rose's play, and they were all diligent.

Incidentally, there was a comic innkeeper, Lubin, (Fred Frear,) whose wife, Dorcas, (Miss Minnie Jarboe,) reputed to be a village beauty, was the object of Lord Lambourne's amorous attention. Through the disguise assumed for purposes of her own, this noble lord was led to waste his lovemaking on his own sister, who was unknown to him, as was also Dorcas.

Out of this tangled mess grew the opportunities for sundry solos, duets, and quartets of the operetta type, and which materially brightened the evening's entertainment. Always excepting Miss Davenport, the company did not excel as actors, and but for their singing voices would hardly be more than tolerated. Some of the music was dainty, and of the "catchy" type, notably the duo at the chessboard between Miss Millard and Mr. Bassett, a topical duet between Miss Millard and Miss Davenport, and a comic song by Fred Solomon in the third act, "A Cup of Tea," which, as sung by Miss Davenport, was distinctly the hit of the evening.

The rest of the music, which was written by Clement Locknane and Watty Hydes, was commonplace, and will doubtless never reach that "popular" stage where it is ground out in music boxes and street organs.

The book, by Harry and Edward Paulton, was neither profound nor humorous, though it bristled, in the innkeeper's lines, with the sort of stuff that our English cousins laugh at inordinately, and consider funny. The words of the lyrics—if lyrics there were—were lost to the audience, as indistinct enunciation was fatal to their comprehension.

Arnold, Lord Lambourne	William Broderick
Lord Beauregard	Charles O. Bassett
Lubin Mugby	Fred. Frear
Meredith	Arthur R. Seaton
James	Charles Earle
Jenkins	Charles Meyer
Dora	Marie Millard
Lady Honoria	Drew Donaldson
Joan	Marie Davenport
Dorcas	Minnie Jarboe
Griselda	Eva Davenport

Theatres and Music Halls.

—At the Star Theatre those droll performers, the German Liliputians, began the second week of their engagement last night in "The Merry Tramps."

—Yvette Guilbert is still drawing crowded houses to Koster & Bial's. Others in this week's bill are the Merrilees sisters, the Dunhams, Williams and Walker, Press Eldridge, Wormwood and his trained animals, and the Zedoras. The biograph is exhibited at every performance.

—"The Sporting Duchess" is at the Harlem Opera House this week. The cast includes James H. Stoddart, Agnes Booth, Cora Tanner, Ellta Proctor Otis, Harry Lacy, Joseph Wheelock, Louis Massen, R. A. Roberts, William Bernard, J. B. Booth, Sarah Converse, and Marion Abbott. The original scenery and a number of horses are used in the production.

—At Keith's Union Square Theatre this week, Bessie Bonehill and Helene Mora are among the new performers. Other features of the long "continuous" bill are James and Rose Finney in an aquatic act, the five Richards, acrobats, Werner and Rieder, Tyrolean singers; the four Cobans, the Electric Quintet, the Whiting sisters, Ray L. Royce, and Charlotte Ray.

—Karina, a sensational and not overpleasing French singer, is at the Olympia Music Hall this week. Besides the singing of Louise Beaudet, who has made a decided hit, other new features of a good bill, are the Newsboys' Quintet, the four Nelson sisters, acrobats; Orrocco, Edward Latell, James Thornton, and Haines and Pettingill. The entertainment in the Winter Garden is as varied as usual.

—The Lumière cinematographe is one of the attractions at the Eden Musée this week. Exhibitions of attractive views are given every hour. A feature in the waxwork exhibition is a representation of the "suttee," or the burning of a Hindoo widow at the funeral pyre of her husband. The mechanical effects of this group are startling. The Koevessy concerts in the Winter Garden are always interesting.

AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.

Warrants for the Arrest of Members of the Organization.

MONTREAL, Dec. 28.—The charges of criminal conspiracy to impede trade, made by Mr. J. M. Fortier against the American Tobacco Company, is assuming an aspect far more important than it was at first expected. Warrants have been issued in Quebec for the arrest of such members of the company as may be in Montreal, and they will have to appear for trial in Quebec on Jan. 7.

Preparations are now being made by which warrants will be issued in nearly every Province in Canada. Wherever the American Company has succeeded in getting a dealer to sign an agreement. These warrants will be served on Montreal members, and they will have to appear for trial in as far distant a Province as Prince Edward Island.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Lieut. Grant of her Majesty's ship Crescent is at the Waldorf.

—Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, D. C., is at the Holland.

—Col. Peter C. Hains, United States Engineers, is at the Grand.

—Col. George C. Gorham of Washington and Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin are at the Gilsey.

—Senator Joseph Mullin of Watertown, N. Y., and J. Rider Cady of Hudson, N. Y., are at the Murray Hill.

—Joseph M. Gibbons and E. P. Wood of Boston and Thomas Woods of Syracuse are at the Everett.

—Samuel A. Collins of Philadelphia, C. M. Saulson of Chicago, and A. M. Hinds of Boston are at the Bartholdi.

—Gen. James H. Wilson of Delaware and Robert C. Ogden and Edward W. Bok of Philadelphia are at the Albemarle.

—Patrick Henry of Arkansas, ex-Mayor Jacob Amos of Syracuse, and Alanson S. Page of Oswego are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo and Congressman George N. Southwick of Albany are at the Hoffman.

—Charles E. Spencer of Boston, C. S. Brewer of Hartford, and L. P. Wood and W. F. Greene of Troy are at the Park Avenue.

—T. R. Lounsbury of New Haven, J. M. Vincent of Baltimore, and D. B. Sheppard and F. E. Mack of Chicago are at the St. Denis.

—W. B. Weeden of Providence, Benjamin C. Blodgett of Northampton, Mass., and B. F. Miles of Cleveland are at the Buckingham.

—Sidney T. Clark of Binghamton, Alexander Kennedy of Pittsfield, Mass., and S. M. Lewis of Providence are at the Normandie.

—John E. Turner of Detroit, E. R. Mason of Buffalo, J. J. Kenrick of New Orleans, and George W. Parrott of Atlanta are at the Marlborough.

—John L. Jackson of Philadelphia, George Roberts and Charles Clipton of Buffalo, Walter N. Dole of Boston, and W. G. Mac-Edward of Chicago are at the Astor.

—J. F. Thompson and Benjamin C. Lincoln of Boston, J. M. Stevens of Albany, W. M. Murdoch of Pittsburg, and L. L. Paine of Bangor, are at the Grand Union.

—Martin A. Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, Insurance Commissioner George S. Merrill of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston of Baltimore are at the Manhattan.

—Gen. Henry B. Carrington, United States Army; Peter White of Michigan, President E. D. Warfield of Lafayette College, and Justin Winsor, and Prof. E. Emerton of Harvard University are at the Windsor.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Hotchkiss, domestics; Mr. Wyman, dress goods; Mr. Dow, laces; 57 White Street.

—Athol Silk Company, Boston, Mass.; D. E. Adams, silks; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Broughton, H. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, hats and caps; Hotel Albert.

—Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, upholstery goods; C. E. Shepard, dry goods; 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks and suits; 120 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; J. O. Connell, domestics; E. O. Meara, dress goods and silks; 108 Worth Street; Morton House.

—Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. H. Cutting, ladies' neckwear; W. A. Trow, domestics; Hotel Imperial.

—Campbell & Smith, Pittsburgh, Penn.; H. D. Thompson, domestics; Westminster Hotel.

—Cincinnati, The Mercantile Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. J. Kohner, cloaks and suits; 224 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Pa.; M. Kelly, linens and white goods, 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. Dives, 120 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; T. Elder, ladies' and infants' wear, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. G. Liddall, neckwear; 104 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. P. Armitage, domestics; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Galland Brothers & Kraemer, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; S. Galland, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

—Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, silks and domestics; 57 White Street.

—Halle, Schwartz & Skall, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Skall, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

—Hamburger Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

—Horne, J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; B. H. Stauffer, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

—Howell, J. V. & Son, Hamilton, Ohio; D. L. Howell, cloaks; 328 Broadway, Hofman House.

—Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. Kennedy, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

—King, H., Washington, D. C.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Langer Brothers, Waco, Texas; D. Well, laces and millinery; 24 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Lederer, Strauss & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; M. Schloss, fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Long, Jones, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; B. Long, laces; Hotel Imperial.

—McAuslin & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

—Memphis Clothing Company, Memphis, Tenn.; L. Goldberg, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Printz, Biederman & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. Printz, woolens; Hotel Vendome.

—Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. McGarry, dry goods; 57 White Street.

—Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. P. Farley, dress goods; Hotel Albert.

—Pratt, Simmons & Krausnick, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Krausnick, millinery; Hotel Albert.

—Robinson, Strauss & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. Strauss, millinery; 598 Broadway; Holland House.

—Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; W. Wallace, domestics; 54 Franklin Street; Belvedere House.

—Riegelman, M. & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; I. Riegelman, millinery; 686 Broadway; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Spiesberger, M. & Son, Keokuk, Iowa; I. A. Spiesberger, millinery; Belvedere House.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Sydemore, fancy goods; F. P. Sherman, notions; T. J. Mooney, jewelry; St. Denis Hotel.

—Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. P. Wasson, dry goods; 335 Broadway.

—Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; A. Clay, notions and underwear, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Watt, Renew, & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; P. J. Watt, dry goods and notions; 57 White Street.

—Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; P. J Bridges, J. H. Ferris, 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss A Metz, handkerchiefs; Miss L. Magill, laces and ribbons; Miss B. Rubenstein, collars and cuffs, 415 Broadway; Holland House.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, linens and white goods; J. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; W. H. Wright, bric-a-brac, 415 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

NORDICA'S CANCELED DATES.

Northwestern Cities Provoked over Her Action.

TACOM

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

THE SANTA FE WINS IN THE SUIT FOR A RECEIVER.

A Declaration by the Court that the Alien Land Law Does Not Apply to Railroads—The Case to be Appealed.

OSKALOOSA, Kan., Dec. 28.—The celebrated suit for a receiver of the Santa Fé property in Kansas was decided here this afternoon, by Judge Lewis A. Myers, in favor of the Santa Fé Company.

The gist of the decision is that the act known as the alien land law, under which the suit was brought, does not apply to railroads, and that the right of way of a railroad company is not real estate in the eyes of the law.

The other questions of law raised by the attorneys on both sides were not passed upon by Judge Myers, as he held this point alone was sufficient to end the litigation.

The decision is a complete victory for the Santa Fé.

The attorneys for the plaintiff will at once take steps to carry the case to the Kansas Supreme Court, on an appeal. They will also make an effort to get the case retried in this court on a new point suggested by Judge Myers's decision, that the right of way of the Santa Fé is held not to be real estate.

Every effort will be made to get a speedy hearing in the Supreme Court, and it is thought it will come up at the February term.

The decision to-day is upon the hearing recently had before Judge Myers at Leavenworth.

HISTORY OF THE SUIT.

It Was Begun by a County Attorney of the State of Kansas.

Judge Myers on Nov. 6 appointed a receiver for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. The action was brought by the County Attorney of Jefferson County, Kan., in the name of the Attorney General of the State, based on Chapter III., Laws of Kansas of 1891, entitled "An act in regard to aliens and to restrict their rights to acquire and hold real estate and to provide for the disposition of the lands now owned by non-resident aliens."

The law provides that no corporation in which more than 20 per cent. of its stockholders are non-residents can acquire real estate in the State. Real estate acquired in violation of the act is to be forfeited to the State and sold in parcels, not exceeding 160 acres each.

In their answer to the County Attorney's original petition for the appointment of a receiver, the company's attorney set forth the following causes:

"1. General denial.

"2. At the time of the new Santa Fé Company purchased the property not more than 20 per cent. of the stock was owned by aliens.

"3. The act upon which the suit was brought was never legally passed by the Legislature.

"4. All acts of Congress and State Legislatures under which the Santa Fé claims title are set forth, and this act is alleged to impair the obligations of contracts.

"5. If the act did pass, it is unconstitutional.

"6. A certified copy of the charter is presented, and it is also shown, according to the last assessment of the State Board of Railroad Assessors, that the value is 450 miles of the property affected by the suit, is $18,107,480."

A demurrer was filed by the County Attorney. Pending the suit, the receiver did not demand possession or interfere.

An effort was made to transfer the case to the United States court, but it failed, the United States Judges deciding that they could not take the case away from the State courts.

Little importance was attached to the suit in Wall Street.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

How the Money Raised by Receiver's Certificates Has Been Used.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 28.—Special Master Dunham to-day filed a report in the receivership proceedings of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, showing the disposition which had been made of the funds realized by the sale of $5,000,000 in receivers' certificates authorized by the court May 21 last. He showed that $2,542,275 had been disbursed in paying claims filed against the company, and that $808,072 was expended in making improvements in the road and in rolling stock. Total disbursements of $4,147,196 were made from the five-million-dollar fund, and on Oct. 31 last there was $852,803 of it the fund still on hand.

The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company announce that on Jan. 1, $365,516 interest will be paid in New York, London, and various other cities on securities of the company. These securities include the Baltimore and Ohio Car Trust bonds, Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad consolidated mortgage bonds, Pittsburg and Connellsville first mortgage bonds, receivers' Car Trust certificates, Winchester and Potomac Railroad, and Midland, on Winchester and Strasburg Railroad. Judge Harlan, in City Circuit Court No. 2, to-day, filed an opinion directing the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to pay into court $548,309.04 for the benefit of the members of the Baltimore and Ohio Relief Association. The Court holds that the funds are received by the railroad company under an express trust, to remain distinct and separate from the property of the company.

Ohio Valley Ordered Sold.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 28.—A decree of sale for the Ohio Valley Railway has been signed by United States Judge Barr. The road extends from Evansville, Ind., to Hopkinsville, Ky., and it is likely that it will become the property of the Illinois Central. The upset price is fixed at $1,050,000, but in order to allow the minority bondholders time to make some terms with the Central Trust Company of New York, the date of the sale was fixed for June 1, next.

For Not Having Crossing Gates.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 28.—The New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad was arraigned this morning before Justice Dixon to answer an indictment found because it failed to maintain gates at road crossings. Senator Johnson, counsel for the road, asked to have the indictment thrown out. This was denied. The plea was not guilty. No date was set for trial.

Wants Boston to Control a Railway.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—In the Board of Aldermen this evening, Alderman W. F. Donovan introduced an order for the purchase by the City of Boston of a controlling interest in the West End Street Railway. The order goes over one week, under the rules.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Ohio Southern Railroad will not be sold under foreclosure Dec. 31, and no date has been set for the adjourned sale.

—The tracks of the Erie Railroad Company in Jersey City are to be elevated. Work has been begun on the undertaking, which will cost $1,000,000, and be accomplished in 1898.

—The Railroad Commissioners of Michigan report that within the present year only eight of the forty-eight railroads in the State paid dividends. The gross earnings of all roads were $29,211,014.

—Arrangements to pool passenger business on and after Jan. 1, 1897, have been made between the Central Vermont Railroad, the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Companies.

—Jay O. Moss has been appointed receiver for the Columbus and Hocking Valley Coal and Iron Company, of which he is President, at the instance of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on a judgment for $63,405 for freight charges.

—In Minnesota during the year, which ended June 30 last, the railroads gained in gross earnings $8,445,908, or 21 per cent. Freight earnings gained 21 per cent., and passenger earnings 12 per cent. Operating expenses increased 15 per cent.

—As foretold in THE NEW YORK TIMES last week, the suit of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad against its connections for refusing to interchange traffic with it has been settled outside of the United States Circuit Court of Illinois. The litigation was known as the "Clover Leaf" boycott.

—The stockholders of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company met yesterday and re-elected the Directors and officers of the road with one exception, that of William Pierrepont White, who was elected a Director to fill the vacancy created by the death of his father, William M. White of Utica.

—The reorganization of the Oregon Improvement Company may lead to an alliance with the Northern Pacific Railroad. An extension of the Columbia and Puget Sound Railroad to the Northern Pacific at Palmer would give the Northern Pacific a gain of one hour and a half in overland west-bound business.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		A. M.
Sun rises...7:24	Sun sets...4:41	Moon rises...2:21

HIGH WATER DEC. 29.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
2:35 A. M.	2:53 A. M.	4:42 A. M.
3:03 P. M.	3:14 P. M.	5:03 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 29.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Boston City	Bristol	Dec. 14
Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 25
Creole	New Orleans	Dec. 25
Cydonia	Gibraltar	Dec. 12
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Dec. 17
Excelsior	New Orleans	Dec. 23
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	Dec. 18
Hebe	Hamburg	Dec. 9
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Genoa	Dec. 17
Kansas City	Savannah	Dec. 26
Lampasas	Galveston	Dec. 22
La Grande Duchess	Savannah	Dec. 22
Massachusetts	London	Dec. 17
Orinoco	St. Thomas	Dec. 24
Pinsco	Havana	Dec. 11
Vigilancia	Havana	Dec. 24
Ville de St. Nazarre	Curacao	..
Westernland	Antwerp	Dec. 19
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Dec. 12

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30.

Camatense	Para	Dec. 18
Yumuri	Havana	Dec. 26

THURSDAY, DEC. 31.

El Norte	New Orleans	Dec. 27
Island	Christiansand	Dec. 17

FRIDAY, JAN. 1.

Alamo	Galveston	Dec. 25
Aller	Bremen	Dec. 23
Britannic	Liverpool	Dec. 23
El Monte	New Orleans	Dec. 27
Fingalian	Colon	Dec. 24
Prins Willem D	Port au Prince	Dec. 27
Seminole	Jacksonville	Dec. 29
St. Louis	Southampton	Dec. 26

SATURDAY, JAN. 2.

Megantic	London	Dec. 17
Mohican	Swansea	Dec. 19
Olympia	Gibraltar	Dec. 17

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Caribbee	Dec. 29	W'd'd Isl's.	39 Broadway.
El Dorado	Dec. 29	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
El Sol Augusta	Dec. 29	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Havel	Dec. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Georgian	Dec. 29	London	22 State St.
Fulda	Dec. 30	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
New York	Dec. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
St. of Nebraska	Dec. 30	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Trinidad	Dec. 30	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Teutonic	Dec. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Dec. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
W. C. Rasmin	Dec. 30	Havana	113 Wall St.
Comanche	Dec. 30	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Advance	Dec. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Grenada	Dec. 30	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Dunstan	Dec. 30	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Mexico	Dec. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
V'e de S.N'z'e	Dec. 30	P. au Pr'ce	3 Bowling Gr.
El Paso	Dec. 31	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Zaandam	Dec. 31	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Niagara	Dec. 31	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Anhuhu	Jan. 1	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Massachusetts	Jan.	London	1 Broadway.
Seminole	Jan.	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Campania	Jan. 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Rhynland	Jan. 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Jan. 2	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Hindoo	Jan. 2	Hull	22 State St.
Micmac	Jan. 2	Newcastle	22 State St.
Veendam	Jan. 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Jan. 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aller	Jan. 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Andes	Jan. 5	Halifax	24 State St.
Yumuri	Jan. 5	Aux Cayes	24 State St.
Iroquois	Jan. 5	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Columbia	Jan. 6	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Jan. 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Jan. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Jan. 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Jan. 7	Laguayra	135 Front St.
City of Alexa	Jan. 7	N'rfolk, Va.	161 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Jan. 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Furnessia	Jan. 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	Jan. 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Normandie	Jan. 9	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Persia	Jan. 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Obdam	Jan. 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm II	Jan. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Trave	Jan. 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Jan. 13	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Jan. 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Jan. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Jan. 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Champagne	Jan. 16	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Jan. 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Ludania	Jan. 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Marathon	Jan. 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	Jan. 16	London	1 Broadway.
State of Cal	Jan. 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Jan. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New York	Jan. 20	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Jan. 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Berlin	Jan. 20	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New York, Monday, Dec. 28.

SS Creole, Gager, New Orleans, with mdse and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS F. W. Bruns, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Excelsior, Boyd, New Orleans, with mdse. to A. Van Bickle.

SS Lampasas, Barstow, Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Elihu Thomson, Garlick, Mayaguez, P. R., Dec. 11, Ponce 12th, Naguabo 14th, Arroyo 15th, Naguabo 16th, Arecibo 17th, and St. John 19th, with mdse. to the New York and Puerto Rico Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 A. M. to-day.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Vigilancia, McIntosh, Tampico Dec. 20 and Havana 24th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:54 A. M. to-day.

SS City of Kingston (Br.,) Nickerson, Port Antonio Dec. 19, Port Morant 22d, Morant Bay, Kingston, 22d, and Port Morant 23d, with mdse. and passengers to the American Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M. today.

SS Anapa, (Br.,) Williamson, Cardiff Nov. 29 and St. Michael's Dec. 15, in ballast to G. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 P. M. to-day.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, from Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville Dec. 25 and Charleston 26th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Riverside, (Nor.,) Nielsen, Mobile Oct. 25, via Key West Dec. 17th, with lumber to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Doris, Thompson, Baltimore, in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Sailed.

SS Curacao, for St. Thomas and Curacao; Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News; Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond; Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville; St. Helens, for Dover, England.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 28, 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze, clear, hazy off shore.

Miscellaneous.

SS Lancastrian, (Br.,) Capt. Muir, from Boston, which arrived at Liverpool yesterday, shipped a heavy sea during the voyage, which smashed one of her lifeboats.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from Antwerp for New York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS R. P. Matthews, (Br.,) Capt. Olsen, from Palermo Dec. 19 for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, sld. from Hull for New York Dec. 26.

SS Sirius, (Br.,) Capt. Ford, sld. from St. Lucia for New York Dec. 26.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. McGavin, sld. from Naples for New York yesterday.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, sld. from Santos for New York to-day.

SS Richmond Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, from New York Oct. 17, arr. at East London Dec. 3.

SS Clya, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York Nov. 29, arr. at St. Vincent Dec. 13 and proceeded for Cape Town, &c., Dec. 14.

SS Cuvier, (Br.,) Capt. Quinton, sld. from Victoria for New York Dec. 22.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, sld. from Hamburg for New York Dec. 23.

SS Hindi, (Br.,) Capt. Penrice, sld. from Santos for New York Dec. 24.

SS Rosse, (Br.,) Capt. Allen, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Dec. 24.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from New York Nov. 12, arr. at Yilume Dec. 23.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, from New York Dec. 12, arr. at Amsterdam Dec. 25.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Braithwaite, from New York Dec. 5, arr. at Rio Janeiro Dec. 25.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York Dec. 12, arr. at Antwerp Dec. 25.

SS Ceylon, (Nor.,) Capt. Hansen, from New York Dec. 7, arr. at Ipswich Dec. 26.

SS Isleworth, (Br.,) Capt. McNabb, from New York Dec. 7, arr. at Rotterdam Dec. 26.

SS Menemsha, (Amer.,) Capt. Chadwick, from New York Dec. 9, arr. at Bristol Dec. 26.

SS Benvoirlich, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from Japan and China for New York, arr. at Suez yesterday.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York Dec. 15 arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Glendower, (Br.,) Capt. Honeyman, from New York Nov. 14, via Queenstown, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Page, from New York Dec. 12, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Thomas Melville, (Br.,) Capt. Greig, from New York Dec. 10, arr. at Bremerhaven yesterday.

SS Willemstad, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaefer, from New York Dec. 16, arr. at Bremerhaven yesterday.

SS eBamohr, (Br.,) Capt. Le Boutillier, from New York Dec. 4 via St. Michael's, for Aden, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Kilary, (Br.,) Capt. Harrison, for New York, sld. from Pernambuco Dec. 24.

SS Norwegian, (Br.,) Capt. Vipon, from New York for Glasgow, passed Tory Island to-day.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) from New York, arr. at Antwerp at 5 P. M. yesterday.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 2 will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New York*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New York";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 8 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Arkadia; at 3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer for New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 12 M (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance";) at 11 AM for Santiago de Cuba, Venezuela, and Colombia, per steamship Panama, (letters must be directed "per Panama";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 2 PM for Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Grecian Prince, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Grecian Prince.")

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Dunstan, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 6 PM for Cape Haiti, Jeremie, and Greytown, per steamship Ardandhu, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardandhu.")

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Adirondack; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia."

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. §28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. §2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. §1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. §3 at 7:30 AM. Mails for China and Japan, per arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. §9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New York, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE

Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa and Alhambra, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.

ALSO TO THE **WEST INDIES** and the Spanish Main by the **Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA** will leave New York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship **MADIANA**, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for **WINDWARD ISLANDS**, returning via **JAMAICA**, Jan. 19, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., Jan. 2, 5 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE..Delonele, Sat., Jan. 9, 9 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris, Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Jan. 2, 3 PM|Servia, Jan. 23, 9 AM
Aurania, Jan. 9, 10 AM|Campania, Jan. 30, 2 PM
Lucania, Jan. 16, 2 PM|Umbria, Feb. 6, 8:30 AM
Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, Dec. 30, Noon|Teutonic, Jan. 26, Noon
Britannic, Jan. 6, Noon|Britannic, Feb. 2, Noon
Majestic, Jan. 13, Noon|Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon
Germanic, Jan. 20, Noon|Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Wednesday, Dec. 30
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Saturday, Jan. 2
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Jan. 5
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Jan. 8
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 801 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every weekday, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES from N.Y.
SUNNY SEA TRIPS FOR WINTER MONTHS.
Tickets to all Winter Resorts in Florida, Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Hot Springs, Ark., &c. We mail free our 56-page book
"WINTER TOURS."
C. H. Mallory & Co., Pier 20, E. R., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Havel, Tu., Dec. 29, 10 AM|Lahn, Tu., Jan. 19, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Jan. 5, 10 AM|Trave, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Jan. 12, 10 AM|Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda, Dec. 30, 10 AM|†Werra, Jan. 16, 10 AM
•Columbia, Jan. 5, 11 AM|†Ems, Jan. 23, 10 AM
†Kaiser, Jan. 9, 10 AM|†Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of January 5th and January 16th will proceed to Alexandria.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Cherbourg, Paris; Southampton (London), & Hamburg
SPRING SEASON BEGINS MARCH 18, 1897.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK.....Dec. 30|NEW YORK.....Jan. 20
ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 6|ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 27
PARIS.....Jan. 13|PARIS.....Feb. 3
WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico.
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Kensington, Dec. 30, 1 PM|Southwark, Jan. 13, 1 PM
Westernland, Jan. 6, noon|BERLIN, Jan. 20, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU, via Honolulu.....Jan. 7, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Jan. 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY PEKING, via Honolulu.Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF INDIA..Jan. 4, March 29, May 31
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Feb. 1, April 19, June 21
EMPRESS OF CHINA..March 1, May 10, July 12
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA, Jan. 8. WARRIMOO, Feb. 8.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates. For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. Ex freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 23 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M., and on arrival of morning in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P.M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P.M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily, North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:25 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Paul.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo

TARIFF HEARINGS BEGIN

GREAT RUSH OF APPLICANTS FOR PROTECTIVE DUTIES.

Hotel Accommodations Desired for Those Who Will Urge Changes—Quinine and Spirits Men Present Their Claims.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The Pandora's box of tariff hearings was only opened a little way to-day. It was the entering wedge. A studied air of conservatism prevailed. Chairman Dingley kept each witness down as closely as possible to the facts in his particular line of business, and shut off any attempts to branch off into theories. He intimated, both privately and publicly, that the business of the committee would be much facilitated if detailed communications could be made in writing.

Nevertheless, on the very first schedule submitted for revision, which simply related to chemicals, dyes, and paints, forty or fifty interested persons presented themselves, each with a proposition to advance his own particular industry. They were followed by representatives of the liquor interests, who particularly wished some regulation which would enable them to capture the trade of Canada. That is, they wanted "free trade" under protective restrictions.

Of the six Democratic members of the committee as organized last session, one (ex-Speaker Crisp) has been removed by death; and then Tarsney of Missouri was unseated in favor of his Republican competitor, Van Horn, and the place of neither has yet been filled. McMillin of Tennessee and Senator Joe Wheeler of Alabama, two of the remaining four, dropped in during the morning and took a perfunctory part in the proceedings. Judge Turner of Georgia and John L. McLaurin of South Carolina were absent.

To-morrow's hearings on cotton and silk goods may possibly prove easy sailing, but when sugar and molasses are reached on Wednesday trouble is expected. The committee has set apart the whole day for that one schedule.

Wood pulp on Thursday will not be easily disposed of, if the doors should be opened to anything like a general discussion, and, after all, Mr. Dingley may have to fall back on the House subterfuge of "leave to print" in regard to many of those who propose to air their views before the committee.

An interesting and significant fact is that all the leading hotels are receiving applications for rooms for delegations wishing to come here to take part in the tariff hearings, and the thing promises to grow beyond controllable bounds if not suddenly checked.

Chemical Manufacturers' Demands.

Thomas S. Harrison of Philadelphia, representing the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, was first to address the committee. His association desired the rates in the new tariff bill to be specific, instead of ad valorem, as they are at present. In the chemical business there was now invested over $150,000,000, he said. It was asking no favors, but thought it was entitled to justice. A committee of five, appointed by his association, would submit in writing to the committee the rates desired on chemicals.

H. Krebbs of San Francisco, speaking on the chemical schedule, said that the tariff act of 1894 did not meet the expectations of the Government or the manufacturers. He desired a change in the classification of borate of lime and borate of soda. The present law was defective in its specifications, and he desired it changed so as to be more explicit. Under it the American miners and producers had been deprived of one-half of their home market, because, under the name of crude borate of lime, a calcined, concentrated, and artificially treated material, which contained a very high percentage of boric acid was imported.

James McGuire of New York desired a change in the classification and wording of the "alumina" schedule. No change in the rate of duty was desired, but under the present law it was necessary to import 36 per cent. of water to get their product.

W. H. H. Childs of New York desired a change in the wording of the coal-tar schedule. The article was on the free list, and he desired it to remain there.

J. T. Schoellkoff of Buffalo advocated raising from 25 to 35 per cent. ad valorem the duties on coal-tar colors not specially provided for. C. S. Page of New York, representing color makers, was satisfied with the present rates, but if rates on chemicals are raised the duty on colors must also go up.

H. C. Stewart of Philadelphia asked for a duty on ochre, ochrey earths, sienna, and oxide of iron. If these articles remained in the free list for two more years the manufacturers could not live.

James Hartford, representing the chemical section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, advocated a change from an ad valorem to a specific duty on all drugs.

Samuel Merz of New Jersey requested a duty of 4½ cents per pound on ultramarine dyes. Improved methods had enabled American manufacturers to produce about 80 per cent. of the home consumption. The difference in the cost of labor was about 6 to 2½ between the United States and that abroad, and in order to compete with foreigners the duty asked was necessary.

Duty on Dye Woods Wanted.

W. W. Skiddy of New York, representing the manufacturers of dye wood extracts, requested a duty of ⅞ of 1 cent per pound on the liquid and 1½ cents per pound on the solid article. This, he said, was distinctively an American industry, but lately the French and Germans had begun their manufacture, and the cheapness of foreign labor allowed them to dump their surplus product here. He simply asked a duty which would protect American producers. He also asked that the duty on licorice paste and extracts be left at 5 cents per pound, as in the present tariff law, and that licorice root remain on the free list.

C. R. Hillyer of New York, representing the millers of drugs, requested a rate of 3 cents per pound on powdered drugs. Under present conditions the American millers could not compete with foreigners. He favored a specific duty.

J. A. Dean of New York, representing the linseed oil manufacturers, said they preferred to have the rate on linseed oil and seed remain as it is rather than have agitation on the subject.

F. Overbury of New York, manufacturer of chlorate of potash, asked for a duty of 5 cents a pound. The article is now on the free list. The cost of the foreign article, laid down in the United States, was less than it could be made for here. At present their plant was closed, and could not be opened unless some protection was given. The duty of 1890, which was 3 cents per pound, would not afford the protection necessary.

Duty Asked on Quinine.

Thomas N. Cuthbert, representing the New York Quinine Works, asked that quinine be taken from the free list and given a duty of about 20 per cent., or its equivalent, in a specific duty. This was necessary, he said, in order to compete with foreigners who sent their surplus product here and sold it at cost. The proposed increase was reasonable, and would not be burdensome on the consumer.

In reply to a question by Mr. Payne of New York, he said that his business had steadily decreased since 1889.

Mr. McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) wanted to know if, prior to 1880, Powers & Weightman of Philadelphia had not had complete control of the American market.

Mr. Cuthbert could not say.

A. H. Jones, representing Powers & Weightman, said that Mr. McMillin's insinuation was not justified. His firm made an excellent article, and American dealers had given it preference. The low price of quinine to-day was not due to placing the article on the free list, but to the cultivation of the bark entering into its manufacture. But for the determination of his firm, the manufacture of quinine in this country would have ceased long ago, and if it had not been for other articles it manufactured it would have had to close.

A. L. Thompson of Baltimore said the present duty on sal soda was unfair to the American maker. Under it the raw material and finished product received about the same protection. American makers had kept up the fight by selling their product practically for nothing. On epsom salts he requested a duty of ¾ of a cent per pound so as to place it with other drugs.

Demands of Spirits Manufacturers.

J. B. Thompson of Harrodsburg, Ky., appeared for the manufacturers of spirits. He requested the restoration to $2.50 per gallon of the duty on all imported spirits—the rate provided in the McKinley bill. In the Wilson bill the tax on domestic spirts was increased and that on the imported decreased. This error, he said, was to have been corrected when the last-named bill was in conference. But the bill was taken out of conference and sent to the President and the error, or whatever it might be called, remained. He also asked for a reciprocal clause relative to the importation of spirits from Canada. Under the present arrangement, he asserted, American producers could only ship to Canada in certain sized cases, while the Canadians could send spirits to us in any amount.

E. L. Snyder of New York, representing the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, believed that the duty on spirits should be so adjusted as not to bar foreign products. No increase should be made in the rate on foreign wines. Rates should be fixed so as to yield revenue and treat fairly both the foreign and domestic products. He advocated a penal law for counterfeiting foreign brands.

F. Jaubbi of San Francisco did not agree with Mr. Snyder in regard to wines. He asked the restoration of the McKinley rate on wines—50 cents per gallon—and $2.50 per gallon on all other spirts. He held that this duty would not increase the price of the domestic wines. Domestic manufacturers aimed to keep the price low. They supplied the masses—the poorer classes—and to raise prices would be detrimental to their interests. He asked the committee not to extend the reciprocity clause to foreign liquors.

Brooklyn Aldermen Act on Gas.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday ordered the payment of the bills of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, amounting to $184,257, for the period between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1, 1896. The board also approved the gas contract proposals suggested by Mayor Wurster, who vetoed the specifications approved by the Aldermen at a previous meeting. The Aldermanic proposals to which the Mayor objected favored the gas company in many particulars.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—A. Kruesler, Jr., Brewers' Supply Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Jacob Adler, Paul Hirsch, and Max Gernshym of New York City.

—M. Groh's Sons, to manufacture and deal in malt and spirituous liquors in New York City; capital, $600,000. Directors—Edward J. Dwyer, John Klein, and Ernst V. Halem of New York City.

—Blumenburg Press, to carry on a printing and publishing business in New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Marie A. Blumenburg and Spencer T. Driggs of New York City and others.

—Mercantile Adjustment Company, to conduct a collection agency in New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Henry C. Johnson, W. S. Munson, and W. M. Riley of New York and others.

—The Churchman Company, to do a publishing business in New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Marshall H. Mallory of Bridgeport, Conn.; George S. Mallory and Roland H. Mallory of New York City.

—The Niagara Surface Coating Company of Niagara Falls, to manufacture surface-coated papers and cardboards; capital $35,000. Directors—John C. Lammerts, Eugene Cary, and Frank H. Innes of Niagara Falls.

—The Bronx Realty Company, to deal in real estate in New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—John D. Hart of New York City, W. Metzrath of Highland Park, New Brunswick, N. J., and John Reinschmidt of New York.

—The Clyde Knitting Company, to manufacture knit underwear and overwear in Waterford; capital, $25,000. Directors—Thomas Breslin, John H. Pynes of Waterford; James H. Shine of Cohoes, Samuel Bolton, Jr., of Lansingburg, and E. J. Goodrich of Montclair, N. J.

—Morse & Rogers, to manufacture and deal in boots, shoes, and rubbers in New York City; capital, $250,000. Directors—Daniel P. Morse, W. J. Matheson of Brooklyn; Arthur E. Pattison of Hartford, Conn.; Charles W. Terhune of Hackensack, N. J., and W. S. Lawrence of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—First Lieut. George E. French, Fourth Infantry, is ordered to continue on duty with the National Guard at Idaho, until further orders.

—First Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, is ordered to make two visits to Lime Point, San Francisco, Cal., to sight the twelve-inch B. L. rifle mounted at that point.

—Lieut. Col. David Perry, Tenth Cavalry, is ordered to proceed to Omaha, and report in person to the commanding General of the Department of the Platte for assignment to duty at Fort Robinson, Neb.

Navy.

—Capt. Nicoll Ludlow has been assigned to duty as member of the Examining Board at Washington.

—Lieut. A. P. Nazro is detached from the Enterprise, and will become executive officer at the New York Navy Yard Jan. 5.

—Capt. C. J. Barclay has been ordered to command the cruiser Raleigh, relieving Capt. Merrill Miller, who has three months' leave.

—Commander W. C. Gibson is ordered to command the Adams on her return from Hawaii, relieving Commander E. W. Watson, who is detailed to the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard as ordnance officer.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

A NEW HOME.—Elderly people and others; $4 weekly. Circulars at 148 Saint Ann's Av.

MADISON AV., 650, CORNER OF 60TH ST.—Elegant rooms on second floor, with board; strictly first-class.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

33D ST., 30 EAST.—Two large handsome rooms; private bath; permanent only; private house; excellent neighborhood; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl with first-class city references as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. Call at present employer's, 122 West 13th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an English cook; Protestant; $3.50 per week; coarse washing. Call, two days, 449 West 52d St., in store; no cards.

COOK.—By a good cook in a private family; city or country. 127 East 25th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands [illegible] of cooking; best city reference; last employer seen. N., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best city reference; private family. L. T., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; very reliable, sober woman; fully understands her business; has long and satisfactory first-class references. 270 7th Av. Bakery.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Young Scotch woman; good cook and laundress, or do housework short distance in the country. 327 West 25th St., rear house, one flight up.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, and CHAMBERMAID.—A lady leaving the city wishes to place her cook, laundress, and Protestant chambermaid. Call on Tuesday at 189 Madison Av.

COOK.—By young woman; good cook; thoroughly competent; willing, obliging; excellent city reference. 328 East 36th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a good cook; excellent references; would go by day or week. 203 East 33d St., ring third bell.

COOK.—By fully experienced cook; thoroughly understands cooking; best city reference. 211 East 26th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as plain cook and laundress; city or country. F. S., 211 East 26th St., third floor, front.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent person; excellent hairdresser and seamstress; good packer and traveler; best city reference. M. A., care of Mrs. Robertson, 253 West 30th St.

MAID.—English; understanding thoroughly dressmaking and hairdressing, packing and traveling; reference as such from the best of families. 35 West 38th St.

MAID.—Good hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; three years' good reference last situation. E. B., 333 West 32d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; has six years' first-class references. 206 West 25th St., Rehnberg's bell.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By competent laundress; assist with chamberwork; city or country; good city reference. 212 East 28th St., top floor.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced seamstress; dressmaker, by day, week, or month; willing to assist with other work. 265 Avenue B.

SEAMSTRESS.—A first-class seamstress; $1.25 per day. Address by letter, Miss K. Driscoll, 183 Lexington Av.

SEAMSTRESS—By seamstress in private family or work by day. 5 3d Av. Heller.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as waitress or to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing in a private family; good city reference, E. L., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in private family; by the day; wait on lunch or dinner party; best city reference. A. N., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; carves; makes salads; care of silver; best city references. F. M., Box 335 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best personal city reference, two and a half years. 414 West 50th St., first flight, east.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in a private family; best of city reference. M. J., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

EMBROIDERY, LETTERS, AND MONOGRAMS done reasonably at home or out by the day. Regan, 257 West 19th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Frenchman in private family for four months or permanent; thoroughly understands all his duties in every respect; willing and obliging; eleven years' first-class references from last place. Call or address Louis, 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—By steady Frenchman; first-class butler; well trained in French, English, and Russian service; make all kinds of salads; first-class man for receptions and dinner parties; city reference. V. De Monde, 207 West 41st St.

BUTLER.—Understands his business in all branches; dinner parties and receptions a specialty; take very good care of everything in his charge; highest city reference. E. W., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Speaks French, English; sober; 32; understands his business thoroughly; care parlor floor; willing and obliging; first-class personal references. Piednoel, 168 East 98th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By French Swiss, where second man or parlormaid is kept; understands his business thoroughly; good silver cleaner; first-class city references. Butler, 221 West 34th St.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—English; age, 32; city or country; first-class reference. J. H., Box 282 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent in every respect; North of Ireland; five years in last place; personal reference; no objection to country; wages, $50. 829 D Av.

BUTLER or USEFUL MAN.—By a young colored man as butler or useful man in a private family; references. D., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English trained; thoroughly understands a gentleman's house; lady or gentleman family; references. D., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—A lady, going to Europe, wishes a situation for her butler; can be seen at present employer's between 10 and 12. 33 West 37th St.

BUTLER.—English; three years in last place; good references. John, Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss; competent, willing, and sober; first-class references. Arthur, 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; thoroughly experienced; highly recommended; age 39. H., care Mrs. Sells, 128 West 31st St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By competent English Canadian; first-class city references; disengaged Jan. 1. B., Box 58, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Situation where three or more men are kept; first-class references. Butler, Box 45, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—A lady leaving the city wishes to place her French butler. Call at 189 Madison Av. on Tuesday.

BUTLER.—Experienced; first-class references; disengaged 2d of January. F. B., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—French; understands his duties; sober and honest; city references. N., 388 6th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a French chef, in private family, with first-class city references. B., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; single; thoroughly experienced; care horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; city or country; generally useful; best city references from last employer. Thomas, Box 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By competent young man as experienced coachman; understands proper care of fine horses and carriages; sober and trustworthy; best city reference. G. L., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By well-appearing man, (married;) thoroughly competent and reliable; careful, experienced driver; highest city references; last employers can be seen. T. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; 26; highest recommendations; total abstainer; willing to go to any part of the country. J. C., private stable, 123 West 51st St.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—By a young man as coachman and useful man; best reference. Janitor, 126 East 114th St.

COACHMAN.—By a careful, reliable man as coachman; sixteen years' city reference. John Werner, 1,484 3d Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—English, 22; good city personal references; good valet. Frank, Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND or THIRD MAN.—In private family; best city reference. A. P., 61 Lexington Av.

Valets.

VALETING.—Two or three gentlemen wanted by thoroughly experienced English servant; six years' city references. A. B., Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

VALET.—An Englishman would like to valet gentleman mornings. C. H., Box 204, 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Miscellaneous.

AN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER OF RECOGnized ability and successful work will be open for engagement Jan. 1; designing and superintending. Electric, Box 203 Times.

BOY 17 DESIRES A POSITION IN OFFICE or wholesale house, where he can advance himself; one year's office experience, and can furnish first-class references. T. L. F., 26 East 11th St.

RELIABLE SOBER MAN WISHES WORK; wholesale house, factory, or store; small wages if there is a prospect of advancement. Z. Y., 554 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A French woman as chambermaid and to assist in the care of a little girl of eight; must be a good seamstress and willing to live in the country. Apply before 12 o'clock to 25 East 55th St.

WANTED—Refined German nurse and expert needlewoman for two girls. Call, Tuesday, at 161 West 131st St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

MEN AND WOMEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT and willing to work can learn of a permanent situation at good wages by writing at once to P. V. H., Box 285, Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—A competent butler, where second man is kept. Address, giving references and wages expected, Y. Z., Box 103 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the NEW YORK PHOTOGRAVURE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of the above-named corporation, for the benefit of the creditors of said company and of the stockholders thereof, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do require:

First.—All the persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me, at my office, No. 291 Lenox Avenue, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the twelfth day of February, 1897, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me.

Second.—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me on or before the said twelfth day of February, 1897.

Third.—All the creditors of said corporation to deliver to me their respective accounts and demands, duly proven by affidavit in the usual form, on or before the said twelfth day of February, 1897.

Fourth.—Any person holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before the said twelfth day of February, 1897.

Notice is also hereby given that a general meeting of the creditors of the New York Photogravure Company will be held pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes, at the office of the undersigned, No. 291 Lenox Avenue, in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of February, 1897, at 4.00 o'clock in the afternoon, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts shall be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated New York, December 22d, 1896.

HENRY M. DENTON,
Receiver.

GEORGE A. HEANEY, Attorney for Receiver, 16-22 William Street, New York City.
d29-1aw3wTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—EUGENE CLIFFORD POTTER, plaintiff, against Emma Krug, Louis Krug, J. Montgomery Strong, John D. C. Ireland, Michael Romeo, James McLaughlin, The American Lumber Company, David Miller, George N. Manchester and William T. Hookey composing the firm of Manchester and Hookey, Louis J. Zimmerman and Charles Jansen, composing the firm of Zimmerman & Jansen, Domenico Pelose, Paul Pfotenhauer, James W. Hough, Peter Comes, and John Bunt, and George Mackenzie, defendants.—Summons.

To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 6th, 1896.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address:
163 Broadway, New York City.

To the above-named defendants Emma Krug and Louis Krug: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the seventeenth day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 21st day of December, 1896.—Dated New York, December 21st, 1896.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address;
163 Broadway, New York City.
d22-1aw6wTu.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ANNE BISHOP, Plaintiff, against ANTHONY A. HUGHES, Joseph P. Kepes, impleaded, and others, Defendants.

To the above-named defendant, Joseph P. Kepes:

Whereas, By an order duly made herein and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 19th day of July, 1896, it was referred to Archibald Maclay, Esq., to ascertain and report the amount due to any person which is a lien upon the surplus moneys in this action, and to ascertain the priorities of the several liens thereon.

You will take notice that the hearing herein under the said reference will be brought on before Archibald Maclay, Esq., the referee appointed, at his office, No. 102 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, U. S. A., on the 21st day of January, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M., and you are notified to attend and present your claim upon said surplus moneys, if any you have, at said time and place.—Dated New York, December 28, 1896.

SEYMOUR & HOPKINS,
Attorneys for Petitioners, Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Wall Street, New York.

To the above-named defendant, Joseph P. Kepes:

The foregoing notice is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order made by Hon. orable Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of December, 1896, and filed on December 28th, 1896, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York at the County Court House in said city and county.—Dated New York, December 28, 1896.

SEYMOUR & HOPKINS,
Attorneys for Petitioners, Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Wall Street, New York City.

CITY COURT OF NEW YORK.—ANNA VETTE vs. HENRY SCHMIDT, amended summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within ten (10) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 30th, 1896.

RABE & KELLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 243 Broadway, New York City.

To HENRY SCHMIDT, the defendant above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Lewis J. Conlan, Justice of the City Court of New York, dated the 14th day of December, 1896, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of New York, at the City Hall, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1896, where the summons and complaint were filed on the 8th day of December, 1896.—Dated Dec. 14, 1896. Yours, &c.,

RABE & KELLER,
Attys. for Plff., Office No. & P. O. Address, 243 B'way, N. Y. City.
d22-1aw6wTu

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER MADE BY HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York in and for the City and County of New York, dated the 24th day of December, 1896, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Orro W. Clapp and Dwight O. Clapp, lately doing business in the City and County of New York under the firm name of CLAPP & COMPANY, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Orro W. Clapp and Dwight O. Clapp for the benefit of creditors at his office in the Mills Building, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1897.—Dated New York, December, 26, 1896.

WILLIAM F. DAVIS, Jr., Assignee.
SIMPSON & WERNER, Attorneys for Assignee, 15 Wall Street, N. Y.
d29-1aw6wTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company and The Mercantile Trust Company, Complainants, against Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, Defendant. | Consolidated Cause in Equity. Foreclosure One Hundred Year Mortgage.

NOTICE TO PRESENT CLAIMS.

Under and pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale entered herein by the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, on the 26th day of June, 1896, and the decree of said Court confirming the sale thereunder of the railroad, property, and franchises covered by the One Hundred Year Mortgage, dated October 29, 1889, of said Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, and under and pursuant to certain decrees ancillary thereto and confirmatory thereof, entered in similar causes pending between the same parties in the Circuit Courts of the United States for the following districts, viz.: The Western District of Virginia, the District of West Virginia, the Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, and the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and under and pursuant to the further order of said Court first above named, entered on the 12th day of December, 1896,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all holders of any claims against said Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, or against its Receivers, which the purchaser of the railroads, properties, and franchises described in the decree entered in the said cause foreclosing the 100 Year Mortgage of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company may be required to pay as part consideration and in addition to the sum bid for such railroads, properties, and franchises, to present such claims in writing to the undersigned Receivers for allowance or payment, at the Law Offices of SHARP & HUGHES, Rooms 504-506 Columbia Building, in the City of Norfolk, State of Virginia; and that any such claims which shall not be so presented or filed within the period of six months after the first day of January, 1897, shall not be enforceable against said Receivers or against the property sold under said decrees, or against the purchaser of such property or its successors or assigns.

F. J. KIMBALL,
HENRY FINK,
Receivers.

Norfolk, Va., December 12, 1896.
d22-1aw6wTu

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at the New County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1896. Present: Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice. In the matter of the application of Edward B. Schmaholz and Margaret Dickson Schmaholz, his wife, for leave to change the name of EDNA MARGUERITE SCHMALHOLZ to the name of ADA DUDLEY SCHMALHOLZ.

The petition of Edward B. Schmaholz and Margaret Dickson Schmaholz duly verified the 16th day of December, 1896, having been presented to the Court praying that the name of the infant Edna Marguerite Schmaholz be changed to the name of Ada Dudley Schmaholz, and the Court being satisfied therefrom that the petition is true and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of the name proposed, and that the interests of the infant will be substantially promoted by the change, and that the application should be granted:

Now, on motion of Myers & Bronner, attorneys for the petitioners, it is

Ordered: That the said name of the infant Edna Marguerite Schmaholz be changed to the name of Ada Dudley Schmaholz, and that the said infant be and she hereby is authorized to assume and to be known by the last mentioned name, "Ada Dudley Schmaholz," and by no other name on and after the 25th day of January, 1897, however, not less than thirty days after the entry of this order.

And it is further ordered: That this order and the petition upon which the same is granted be filed within ten days in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, being the county in which the petitioners and the said infant reside.

And it is further ordered: That within ten days after the entry thereof, a copy of said order shall be published at least once in the New York Law Journal and in The New York Times, newspapers published in the City and County of New York.

Enter, R. A. P., J. S. C.

Notice is hereby given that the foregoing order was duly filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 23d day of December, 1896.

Dated New York, December 24, 1896.

MYERS & BRONNER,
Attorneys for petitioners, 256-7 Broadway, New York City.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—McCLELLAND COLT COMPANY, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. McCLELLAND, Jr., defendant.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 7, 1896.

LEOPOLD WALLACH,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 33 Wall St., N. Y. City.

To the defendant, William F. McClelland, Jr.: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, which order is dated the 24th day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on that day.—Dated New York, December 24th, 1896.

LEOPOLD WALLACH,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 33 Wall St., New York City.
d29-1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SANDS, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. SANDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of September, 1896. LEVI P. MORTON, PHILIP J. SANDS, Executors. FREDERIC DE P. FOSTER, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, New York City. s29-1aw6mTu

SCOTT, LEONARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thomas J. Briggs and Warren C. Briggs, as executors of the last will and testament of Rebecca Scott, deceased; Eva S. Fenyes, formerly Eva S. Muse, individually and as trustee for Leonora S. Muse, and Leonora S. Muse, James B. Scott, Charlotte J. Kitts, Matilda Martin, John Whitmore, Joel S. Whitmore, James Weeks, Caroline Perkins, Lavinia Chamberlin, Sarah A. Danvers, Margaret A. Norcross, Caroline K. Day, Howard Scott, Willis Scott, Emma Scott, Rebecca W. Hobbs, William A. Scott, Joel C. Scott, Saida M. S. Palmer, Sarah A. Scott, Lydia Cameron, Jewett Palmer, trustee; New York Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, American Society Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Maurice Leyne, Potter and Noel, and to all persons interested in the estate of LEONARD SCOTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of January, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Thomas J. Briggs, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[Seal.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
J. H. V. A., S.
PORTER & KILVERT, Attorneys for Executor, 154 Nassau Street, New York. d15-1aw6wTu

SIEGERT, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS SIEGERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of October, 1896. AUGUSTA C. KRANCHER, Administratrix. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Administratrix, 96 Broadway, N. Y. City. o18-1awdmTu

COURT ASSIGNMENTS.

Assignments.

SURROGATES' COURT.

We, the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, do hereby appoint the following terms for the Surrogates' Court of the City and County of New York, and make the following assignment of Surrogates to hold said terms during the year 1897. Such terms shall commence on the first Monday of each month and terminate on the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the following month:

TRIAL-TERMS.

January	FITZGERALD, S.	June	ARNOLD, S.
February	ARNOLD, S.	September	FITZGERALD, S.
March	FITZGERALD, S.	October	ARNOLD, S.
April	ARNOLD, S.	November	FITZGERALD, S.
May	FITZGERALD, S.	December	ARNOLD, S.

CHAMBERS.

January	ARNOLD, S.	July	ARNOLD, S.
February	FITZGERALD, S.	August	FITZGERALD, S.
March	ARNOLD, S.	September	ARNOLD, S.
April	FITZGERALD, S.	October	FITZGERALD, S.
May	ARNOLD, S.	November	ARNOLD, S.
June	FITZGERALD, S.	December	F

CIVIL SERVICE PERPLEXITY

JUSTICE KEOGH'S DECISION AND MR. OLCOTT'S DILEMMA.

The District Attorney Forced to Write to Attorney General Hancock for Advice About His Appointments.

In all the departments in all the towns and cities of the State, clerks and others appointed from Class A—non-competitive—of the civil service schedule, are discussing the sweeping decision of Justice Keogh of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, that all such appointments are illegal where a competitive examination is practicable.

The decision has tangled up affairs in the District Attorney's office in this city, and has led to delay in the announcement of appointments. When Mr. Olcott took office he said that he would replace the present staff of assistants and deputies as soon as possible without injury to the service, and that he would appoint the subordinates, clerks, messengers, and subpoena servers at once. Yesterday he said that in view of Justice Keogh's decision he did not feel justified in making any changes in the subordinate staff just yet.

"Controller Fitch told me," he said, "that he would not be able to pass the pay rolls of the new appointees in face of the decision, and I cannot appoint men to places without knowing if they will be paid for the work they are to do. I have written to Attorney General Hancock asking him to pass upon the question, and until he replies I shall nake no appointments to subordinate places. I have asked him to reply as speedily as possible."

The District Attorney Asks Advice.

Mr. Olcott's letter to the Attorney General is as follows:

"Sir: Upon assuming control of the office of District Attorney of the County of New York, I find that none of the assistants, deputies, or employes here underwent competitive examinations before their appointment, although some of them were appointed subsequent to the last revision of the Constitution of the State of New York.

"The question which has arisen to my mind is whether the mandate of the Revised Constitution upon the subject of civil service examinations affects this office, and it is upon this question I take the liberty of asking your advice.

"Neither the State nor local Civil Service Board has jurisdiction over this office, the latter because its jurisdiction extends only over municipal offices and the former because Gov. Morton, with the advice and consent of the State Civil Service Board, has especially exempted county officers from the operation of the civil service enactment.

"The District Attorney's office, in addition to being a county office, is a part of the judicial system of the State, and whether or not it is an office within the civil service, so as to be brought within the mandate of the Constitution on the subject, is a question upon which I do not wish to pass without having your advice.

"If the office is not a part of 'the civil service of the State or any sub-division thereof' then certainly the mandatory provisions of the revised Constitution as to examinations do not apply to it. If, on the other hand, employes of this office are within the 'civil service,' the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the Roberts case would seem to cover them, so that it would be necessary for me to make the minor appointments of the office only after competitive examination 'so far as practicable,' even though I had to devise the method of examination or await legislation which should designate some board before whom examinations for office in my department should be held.

"So far as the position of assistants and deputy assistants in this office are concerned, I am clearly of the opinion that there is no requirement for competitive examinations. I do not believe that any court would hold that competitive examinations for these positions would be 'practicable.'

Responsible for His Employes.

"In considering the question whether the theory of that decision is not applicable to all the appointments in this office, I call your attention to my opinion that the person holding this office cannot be thoroughly successful unless he can select, appoint, and discharge his subordinates at will. He is actually the attorney for the people in the trial of their criminal cases, and, from the person who serves the subpoenas for his clients up to the assistant who tries the case, all must be men in whom confidence may be reposed, men who will be faithful and loyal, men of honor, who will do no act of omission or commission which will interfere with the proper prosecution of the law and the plans of the attorney. They must also be men of special intelligence and experience, and I should be held to be exempt from the necessity of holding competitive examinations, I should certainly by proper examination ascertain that each applicant for a position under me should possess these indispensable qualifications.

"It is not clear to me that I could make proper selections and appointments if I were restricted in the appointment of an official of three names sent to me by any Civil Service Board from the head of a list made up of those who have passed a competitive examination. Would such an examination be 'practicable,' having in mind that merit and fitness mean more in an office like this than the ability to answer written questions and to present recommendations as to character?

"Let us suppose that upon a competitive examination for the place of subpoena server fifteen men are placed on the eligible list and only the highest three certified to me; may I not be prevented from appointing a man lower in rating, but still shown to be of sufficient intelligence to discharge the duties of the place, who by physical equipment, courage, character, and devotion to the interests of the office would be better calculated to help me in the prosecution of crime than the three men who are certified?

Examination Not Practicable.

"A large number of the trials conducted by the District Attorney involve great interests, not alone in the liberty of the citizen, but also of financial magnitude. The temptation of every one connected with the office is great and constant, and it is clear to me that the merit and fitness of all the subordinates should be determined by the District Attorney himself, whose accountability to the people is direct and tremendous.

"Was an office like this one intended by the civil service provision of the Constitution, and if so is a competitive examination 'practicable'? The very act of Gov. Morton in excepting the District Attorney's office from the operation of the present civil service law is excellent evidence that he and the State Civil Service Board were of the opinion that it is not practicable to have competitive examinations for places in this office.

"I am by no means unmindful of the fact that the question is a close one; nor do I wish to escape the mandate of the Constitution by any quibble. If you, or if my own judgment, after I have had time to consider the matter more carefully, shall decide that the mandate of the Constitution does apply to most of the employes of this office, I shall not only scrupulously, but cheerfully, obey it. If, on the other hand, my above expressed first ideas on the subject shall bear the test of your decision or my further investigation, I shall still, as above stated, personally conduct the most careful examination possible into the merits and fitness of any of the subordinates whom I may appoint. W. M. K. OLCOTT,

"District Attorney."

Relief for Mr. Olcott.

Mr. Olcott has already named four assistants—David Mitchell, J. W. Welch, Alfred Lauterbach, and Lucas L. Van Allen. Only three of Col. Fellows's old staff, Stephen J. O'Hare, Robert Townsend, and John N. Lewis, have resigned, and some one else will have to go before Jan. 1, when all the new appointees take office.

It was said yesterday that to meet Mr. Olcott's views a bill will be introduced in the Legislature placing the District Attorney's office regularly under civil service rules, but giving the District Attorney the power to appoint his own Civil Service Board, in the same manner that the Police Commissioners do.

Corporation Counsel Scott could not be seen yesterday, but Assistant Corporation Counsel Turner said: "The decision of Justice Keogh is clear and leaves no doubt that all city officers except heads of departments and a few others will sooner or later be selected in accordance with civil service laws. In this city steps have already been taken to that end, and the system is being extended as rapidly as possible to carry out the intent of the Constitution."

Commissioner Collis of the Department of Public Works would not believe that the decision practically puts all the positions under the City Government into the competitive list, but as he only returned from Europe on Saturday, he preferred not to express an opinion as to what effect it would have on his department.

MAY NOT SIGN WARRANTS.

Mayor Wurster Is Waiting for Corporation Counsel Burr's Opinion.

The city officials of Brooklyn are still discussing the civil service decision rendered by Justice Keogh last week. The widespread effect of the decision has alarmed even heads of the departments. The school teachers, too, and other Board of Education employes are equally interested.

Mayor Wurster, when asked yesterday if he would sign the salary warrants of heads of departmens, replied:

"That depends entirely on the opinion of Corporation Counsel Burr. I do not believe the heads of departments or their assistants come under the decision of Justice Keogh. The decision is far-reaching, and the question is whether or not every school teacher and every employe of the county and city does not come within its terms. As soon as possible it will be decided whether the positions in Schedule A are valid or not. There are 170 offices in that schedule, 160 of which were placed there by my predecessors. A good deal of trouble will be incurred by the fiscal officers of the city if warrants are drawn for those holding office under Schedule A, and it will be better not to have them drawn."

Yesterday morning Corporation Counsel Burr notified the six law clerks in his office that as long as the decision of Justice Keogh remained in force he would advise the fiscal officers of the city not to sign warrants for their salaries.

"You can remain in your places," he said, "but you will have to take your chances of getting paid in the future. If you are not satisfied you can withdraw."

The clerks, Edward M. Perry, Robert J. Woods, William W. Baird, Jr., Frank Gardner, William P. Dawson, and George P. Beebee, said they would remain in office and await the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Statement from Mr. Burr.

Mr. Burr made a further statement yesterday morning. He said:

"There is one thing which should be made plain. This is not a contest between the advocates of the spoils system on the one side and the friends of civil service reform on the other. If it was, I should not be defending this action. It is a question whether the determination as to what positions, if any, may be filled without examination is administrative, to be determined by the Governor or the Mayor, honestly and in good faith, or whether it is judicial, to be determined by the courts.

"If it is the latter, then the statute providing for a classification of positions in the State service by the Governor and positions in the service of the city by the Mayors thereof might as well be wiped from the statute books, since it is entirely superfluous."

The departments and offices affected by Schedule A are the Mayor's private secretary, Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, clerks and messengers of the Board of Aldermen, Department of Finance, Department of Audit, Department of Treasury, Department of Collection, Department of Arrears, Department of Law, Department of Assessment, Department of Police and Excise, Chief Clerks in police courts Department of Health, Department of Fire, Department of Buildings, Department of City Works, Department of Parks, Board of Election, Sealers of Weights and Measures, and Coal Inspector.

Corporation Counsel Burr has been requested by Corporation Counsel Friedman of Buffalo to send him a copy of Justice Keogh's decision. Mr. Friedman wrote Mr. Burr that he had contemplated increasing his office force, but, in view of the decision, was in some doubt as to the meaning of the law.

GIRL CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

Her Father Denies the Charge and Says It Is a Case of Blackmail.

Frank Everson, aged fifteen, of 145 West Sixtieth Street, with one of his legs in a plaster cast, and supported by his mother and a friend, limped into Yorkville Police Court yesterday and asked that a summons be issued for Margaret Croscup, eleven years old, of 168 West Eighty-first Street.

The little girl is the daughter of George E. Croscup, a Fifth Avenue book publisher. Young Everson was a hall boy in the apartment house where the family live. He asserted that in September Miss Margaret hit him on the knee with a pair of roller skates, causing a serious injury. He was compelled to remain in bed for several days. Two weeks after he had been able to return to his employment, he says, the girl struck him again in the same place, this time with her schoolbooks held together by a strap. The wound became inflamed, and the knee swelled to twice its normal size.

Magistrate Wentworth issued a summons returnable to-day. The boy's friend, W. Balch, a stenographer of 99 Nassau Street, explained to a reporter that he was actuated by sympathy in bringing the matter to the attention of the court. "No monetary consideration influences me," he said; "I want to see justice done. The girl should be punished. This is not a civil action for damages."

Miss Croscup denied last night having struck the boy with anything. Her father, George E. Croscup, said:

"This is simply a scheme of blackmail. When the boy's mother informed us that my daughter was responsible for his hurt my wife went to see the boy. His grandmother said then that the boy had helped to support them, and they could ill afford to do without the wages he had been earning. Acting upon this hint my wife gave them a sum of money, in return for which the grandmother signed a paper relinquishing any claim for damages. For all that, we don't believe our daughter hit the boy, certainly not intentionally. Then the boy's mother came to us with a demand for more money, which was, of course, refused."

POLICE MAGISTRATES MEET.

A Suggestion from Elbridge T. Gerry Accepted.

The Police Magistrates held their monthly meeting last evening in the Yorkville Police Court building, Magistrate Flammer presiding. They decided to raise the salaries of the court interpreters from $1,200 a year to $1,500. A communication was received from Elbridge T. Gerry of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, suggesting that in future a Magistrate should answer a return of a writ instead of the clerk, as has been the practice hitherto, as a police court is not a court of record, and the clerk has no standing in the court. The board decided to have blanks printed and to follow Mr. Gerry's suggestion.

Magistrate Crane argued that a Magistrate should have power to suspend sentence in cases of Sabbath breaking, but President Flammer said he had looked the matter up, and found that there was no relief for offenders in such cases.

The assignments of Magistrates to the different Police Courts for the next six months are the same as they have been, with the exception that Magistrate Brann and Magistrate Simms exchange places.

FOR THE GRANT MEMORIAL.

Estimate Board Allows $50,000 for the Dedicatory Exercises.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday Gen. Horace Porter, President of the Grant Monument Association, argued in favor of the appropriation of $50,000 to pay the expenses attending the dedication of the Grant Memorial on April 27, 1897.

It was pointed out that the President and the Diplomatic Corps, the Governors of States, and many other distinguished guests would be present at the ceremony in April. None of the members of the Board of Estimate opposed the appropriation, and it was included in the budget.

The money is to be spent under the direction of the Mayor and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIABILITY OF HUSBAND FOR GOODS SOLD TO WIFE.—A judgment secured by James F. Raymond of A. A. Vantine & Co., in a District Court, against Harry Cowdrey, for $22.25, for goods sold to Mrs. Cowdrey, was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Term. The defense was that the articles purchased were not necessary, and that all necessaries were supplied by the husband. Mr. Cowdrey testified on the trial that he lived separately from his wife and supplied her with $200 a month for the support of herself and children, at 73 Madison Avenue. When asked why he did not give her address when asked to do so by plaintiff's counsel, he said he did not care to have her come to the court and testify against him. He did not testify that the goods were not necessary nor call any witness to that fact. He said he permitted his wife to order goods, but required them to be sent to his office with the bill. The court holds, Presiding Justice Daly giving the opinion, that "the Justice was at liberty to credit the testimony in reference to the provision for the wife's support, or not, because it was the testimony of a party in interest, who was, at the same time, virtually suppressing the only evidence, that of his wife, which would corroborate or contradict him. But, even upon his own testimony, it appears that he has paid for goods which were purchased by her and not sent to him." The rule, in case of voluntary separation, is stated to be that the husband "may trust his wife with a sufficient allowance to spend for herself, or he must trust her to pledge his credit for what she deems necessary, and is necessary. If he trusts her with the money, he is not liable for her debts; if he trusts her to buy in his name, he is, because it may be presumed that she has the right to pledge his credit. The basis of either doctrine is his liability in one manner or another to suitably support her, and this liability, under some appropriate theory, whether of implied agency or otherwise, the law will enforce."

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RECOVERY OF THEATRICAL SALARY.—The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed a judgment secured by Fannie Briscoe, by guardian, in the City Court, against Jacob Litt, a theatrical manager, for alleged breach of his contract to employ her as an actress in the play "Ole Olsen" for the season of 1894-5 at $30 a week. The main dispute on the trial was whether the hiring was for the run of the play or for the entire dramatic season. It was conceded that either party could terminate the contract on two weeks' notice, but the plaintiff claimed five weeks' salary was due when she terminated the relation, and recovered judgment for that amount, although the play was withdrawn four weeks earlier. The defendant asserted that the recovery at most could be but for two weeks, and that $36 should be deducted, as she could have remained at $18 a week. Justice McAdam, giving the opinion of the court, holds, against this contention, that an employe is only required to engage in a service of a character and grade equal to that from which she was discharged, and nothing inferior in rank or degree. The court below should, however, he says, have reversed the judgment unless plaintiff consented to a reduction of the amount to $60 and interest. If defendant's counsel had requested the court on the trial to charge that in no event was plaintiff entitled to recover more than $60, an exception to or refusal so to charge would have presented error which would have necessitated a reversal. But, following the rule that, on appeal from the City Court, General Term, the Appellate Term could not consider questions of fact or errors not excepted to, the judgment was affirmed.

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DISPOSSESS PROCEEDINGS.—In a summary proceeding brought in a district court by Douglas H. Schneider against William R. Hill for holding over after July 1, 1896, under a monthly hiring, of 103 West Thirty-sixth Street, the tenant offered a receipt for the August rent, signed by one Lorch, "a man in the landlord's office." The Justice admitted the receipt in evidence, and subsequently found for the tenant. The Appellate Term, Justice McAdam giving the opinion, holds that this was error; that the receipt was competent only on the theory that it was the act of the landlord, and it could be his only on proof that he had authorized or ratified it, and there was nothing to prove either; that if the receipt had been properly proved it would have established a rehiring—a complete defense, and it was impossible to say that the decision of the Justice did not proceed on that ground. The error was prejudicial to the landlord, and entitled him to a new trial.

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JURISDICTION IN LUNACY PROCEEDINGS.—Lunacy proceedings, in which Florence S. Striker was adjudged over a year ago, in the Superior Court, to be of unsound mind, and her husband appointed as committee of her person and estate, were yesterday set aside on the ground that the court was without jurisdiction. The Superior Court had co-ordinate powers with the Supreme Court in these matters where the alleged lunatic resided in this city. In this case the petition stated that Mrs. Striker resided here, and had property here, but was "at present absent from the State." It appeared on the hearing that she had gone to live at Toms River, N. J., with her family, but had refused to return with them.

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MORTGAGE ON STOCK OF FLUCTUATING CHARACTER.—John Stewart claimed certain property, including some embroidery machines, under a chattel mortgage and bill of sale, and brought replevin to recover possession. The defendant, the Fidelity Loan Association, claimed title under a chattel mortgage made subsequent to the one to plaintiff, and prior to the bill of sale. The Appellate Term, Justice McAdam giving the opinion, on appeal from a judgment given in a District Court in favor of plaintiff, holds that in determining what property went to the defendant, as the mortgage under which defendant claimed was on stock of a fluctuating character, it bound only property on hand at the time it was made, and not new additions to the stock brought in afterward. The defendant having moved to dismiss the complaint for certain defects in the proofs, and having afterward, on denial of the motion, supplied the defects by its own witnesses, the court holds that the objection was thereby obviated, as the case must be finally decided upon the entire evidence. A reversal was directed upon the ground that the value of the property as given in the judgment was greater than the evidence warranted, and if plaintiff consents to a reduction the judgment is affirmed.

C. C. ADAMS & CO. FAIL.

Receiver Appointed for a Well-Known Brooklyn Jewelry Firm.

C. C. Adams & Co., a well-known jewelry firm in Brooklyn, has failed. John A. H. Dressell has been appointed receiver by the Circuit Court of the County of Ohio, West Va., and yesterday Justice Osborn, in Brooklyn, made Mr. Dressell ancillary receiver for this State.

The firm is a West Virginia corporation and began business at 514 Fulton Street about ten years ago. It was capitalized at $20,000. The value of the firm's property in this State is said to be about $43,000, but at a forced sale would bring, as it is claimed, only about $30,000. The outstanding indebtedness is said to be $35,000. The failure was precipitated by a creditor who commenced action involving not over $5,000.

The Waning Cabmen's Strike.

Several policemen were stationed yesterday morning in front of the New York Cab Company's stables, in West Forty-fifth Street, which were opened, as it was feared that the strikers might cause trouble there. No strikers, however, made their appearance.

A good business was done at the Thirty-second Street stables, and several sleighs were sent out. No policemen accompanied the sleighs, as General Manager Heffernan said the sleighs went to Central Park, which was very well guarded by the Park police.

There were many applications for places as drivers, but the company took only experienced drivers, who came with licenses.

The strikers have not made any offers to go back to work.

LOVING CUP FOR PORTER

HIS STAFF IN SOUND-MONEY PARADE COMPLIMENT HIM.

He Was Surprised at the United Service Club—His Staff Invited to Take Part in the Inauguration of President McKinley.

A handsome silver loving cup was presented to Gen. Horace Porter last night by the members of his staff and aides who served in the sound-money parade of Oct. 31. The presentation was made by Capt. A. G. Mills, at the United Service Club, 16 West Thirty-first Street. Of the seventy-four gentlemen who served on the staff only three were absent. The other guests were Mayor Strong and the officers of the club.

Capt. Mills, in presenting the cup, spoke of the great patriotic pageant that had been so ably managed by Gen. Porter. He eulogized the General, and told him that the cup might be regarded as a token of free silver, but the spirit in which it was given was golden, and he was sure it would never be brought in contact with anything stronger than Porter.

Gen. Porter acknowledged the gift briefly. He said he had been taken by surprise and had not been accorded the privilege usually granted to the country parson, who was usually told what was to be given and just what to do. He said he would treasure the cup for its beauty, its associations, and the names engraved on it. Then he told the staff that President-elect McKinley had asked him to take charge of the inaugural parade, and he wanted each member of his staff on the sound-money parade to serve with him in Washington on March 4.

L. C. Ivory read the inscription engraved on the cup, and Mayor Strong, who arrived while Gen. Porter was talking, proposed the health of the General.

The cup has the customary three handles, and upon the plain surface of the body, between the handles, are large oval laurel wreaths, one containing a finely engraved address explaining the occasion of the gift. The other two leaves contain the names of the staff and aides. Under the address are the Latin words, "Palmam qui meruit ferat," (let him who hath deserved the palm bear it.) The address reads as follows:

"This cup will ever bear testimony to the esteem and affection in which is held

GENERAL HORACE PORTER

by those who composed his staff on the occasion when he, as Grand Marshal of the great parade of the Business Men's Republican and Sound Money Association, in the City of New York, Oct. 31, 1896, marched upward of 100,000 men past the reviewing stand at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, in seven and one-half hours—an unprecedented record."

In the other two wreaths appear the following names:

Chief of Staff—A. Noel Blakeman.
Chief of Aides—L. Curtis Brackett.
Special Aides—Charles N. Swift, Nicholas W. Day, A. G. Mills, Charles Curie, Jr.
Aides—George B. Agnew, C. Graham Bacon, Jr.; George M. Barry, Wilbur F. Brown, Richard Ellis Cochran, Charles I. De Bevoise, Henry H. Dougherty, Stuart Duncan, George Du Pays, Edward S. Fowler, James R. Gilmore, Ray T. Gordon, Ulysses S. Grant, third; Francis Randall Appleton, Ira Barrows, Samuel J. Bloomingdale, Charles M. Clarke, Lloyd Collis, A. G. Dickinson, Jr.; A. E. Drake, Fitz-Hugh Edwards, William N. Fleischmann, George L. Gillon, John Noble Golding, G. Fauvel Goltraud, George H. Hallett, M. J. Harrington, Warren M. Healy, William L. Heermance, Charles E. Huberer, Charles R. Hickox, Jr., T. W. B. Hughes, Gilford Hurry, Lindsay C. Ivory, Robert W. Leonard, Max J. Lissauer, Edson Lewis, Albert W. Lillienthal, Van D. Macumber, Robert B. Miller, James R. O'Beirne, George C. Parkinson, Edward L. Partridge, George W. Perkins, James C. Reed, John W. Robinson, Arthur F. Schermerhorn, John Winfield Scott, Francis W. Seagrist, Jr., Isaac N. Seligmann, James Shewan, Jr., Howard C. Smith, W. R. Spooner, Charles E. Sprague, Myles Standish, William F. Stevens, Edward A. Sumner, H. Suydam, Ivan Tallaf, Albert Tilt, Winthrop M. Tuttle, Aaron Vanderbilt, William E. Van Wyck, Edward H. Walker, Alfred Wendt, William T. Wilcox, H. Olin Wilson, and John E. Wintjen.

The loving cup has a capacity of six and a quarter pints and contains over forty-three ounces of sterling silver. It was made by Tiffany & Co.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mrs. William Astor will give a ball on the evening of Jan. 4.

—Miss Elizabeth Screven will be married to Ernest E. Lorillard in the Church of the Holy Communion by the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet at noon on Jan. 5.

—The De Coverley dancing class will hold its second dance of the season's series at Sherry's on New Year's Eve. It will probably be attended by more than 300 subscribers.

—The Fortnightly Music Club, recently organized by Mrs. H. C. Tinker, will hold its next meeting at the residence of Mrs. Jules Reynal, 263 Madison Avenue, on the afternoon of Jan. 6.

—On New Year's night Mrs. Benjamin Church's class will give its second dance at Sherry's. Several new figures will be introduced in the cotillion, which will probably be led by Elisha Dyer, Jr.

—Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Eliza G. Watson to her cousin, G. W. Wesley Watson of Belfast, Ireland, on Jan. 5 at 12:30 o'clock, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. William H. Tailer, 14 East Seventy-second Street.

—The dancing class organized by the Misses Edson and the Misses Squier held its second dance at the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms, in West Fifty-fifth Street, last evening. The guests were received by Mrs. Stuart Craig Squier, Mrs. Henry B. Laidlaw, Mrs. John F. Pullen, Mrs. Henry Townsend Edson, Mrs. Francis Le Bau, and Mrs. William Rumsey.

Doctors and the New Charter.

The County Medical Society, at its meeting, last night, in the Academy of Medicine, appointed a committee to visit the Charter Commission and ask that the charter of the Greater New York be so framed that the President of the Board of Health shall be a physician. The Business Committee was instructed to report suitable legislation for the appointment of all the medical employes of the Municipal Government under civil service rules, although these officers serve without pay. It was the feeling that favoritism or political influence would be avoided by letting every man stand upon his merits in gaining position as visiting physician to a hospital.

Committed Suicide in Central Park.

A German, about forty years old, whose name is believed to be Frederic Massey, killed himself yesterday afternoon in Central Park, near the West Drive and Ninety-seventh Street, by shooting himself in the head. He was fairly well dressed and had a silver watch, a number of letters written in German, and $1.84 in his pockets. In one of the letters was a receipt for an international money order for $30, dated March 6, 1896. There were two letters of recommendation, one in German and one in English. The latter was signed B. Dreyfus, 45 Broadway. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Catholic Benevolent Legion Dinner.

The second annual dinner of District No. 3 of the Catholic Benevolent Legion was held last night at the Lexington Opera House. District No. 3 includes about sixty councils of Jersey City, all of which were represented. Among those present were Judge J. H. McCarthy, W. F. Glover, the Rev. J. D. Roche, the Rev. R. J. Keefe, the Rev. J. C. Rigney, E. J. Stapleton, T. B. Lee, J. W. Devoy, Justice M. J. O'Brien, S. M. Coyle, James A. O'Gorman, Vicar General J. F. Mooney, John J. Delaney, George F. Roesch, James C. Roach, and Robert V. Johnson.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

HALLS OF YE OLDEN TIME.

Who does not delight in the quaint, old-fashioned hall furniture? Odd Dutch, Colonial, and old English small chairs. Colonial rockers with arms, spindle back, and curiously shaped seats for cushions—triangular seats, such as Milton used—chairs rich with seventeenth century turning; others richer with vigorous carvings.

Settees, tables, cabinets—hosts of things—and all at factory prices when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

An interesting Christmas present received by one New York man this year was a watch charm made from a sleeper on the first railroad built in America. This does not sound attractive, but aside from the interest in the charm, it is exceedingly pretty. The sleepers on this first railroad were of stone, presumably mottled granite, and the charm is made in the shape of a sphere the size of a marble and highly polished. It comes from the Quincy Railroad, which was projected by Gridley Bryant, a civil engineer, in 1825, and carried through by himself and Col. T. H. Perkins in 1826. The road was built to carry granite from the quarries of Quincy, Mass., to the nearest tidewater. Upon the stone sleepers were laid wooden rails, except at the road crossings and driftways, where stone rails were used. Later, as the wood decayed, stone rails were laid in their place—stone rails upon stone sleepers.

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The Christmas greens which remain after Christmas are almost a dead loss. Nothing can be done with them, and they are carted off to be burned or disposed of in the easiest manner possible. It is said that 10,000 left-over Christmas trees have been carted from the "farm"—the space between the docks and the street proper on West Street—to New Jersey.

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A big piano box, presumably containing a piano, was standing in front of a piano establishment yesterday marked on the outside "Via boat." A critical observer objected. "You can't go 'via boat,'" he said. "You can go 'via,' by way of, a certain place, but the word does not imply mode of transportation."

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"Some people who don't know anything about it might think it was pudding, but there is no pudding in standing out in the middle of the road in all weathers," says Policeman George A. Phillips, who is spending his nineteenth Winter in the labyrinthian mazes of West Street's teams at the foot of Chambers Street. There are apparently more Chinese puzzles in the way of managing to get two or three dozen teams, three or four horse cars, and a stream of people all over one small street space at one and the same time than in any other part of the city. "It takes some knack to get them all straight and keep them going," says Policeman Phillips. "It might be hard for a green man, but it is not so hard when you are used to it, though," and this is where he said a West Street policeman's life was not all pudding. "The worst time is just before the holidays. Then we have the vendors in great numbers in addition to the other traffic. We have them more or less at all times, but then there are more of them. They start from around here with any kind of goods they can get to sell cheap and go to all parts of New York and within quite a radius around. Spring and Fall, except the holidays, are the heaviest times for teams. From 8 in the morning until 10:30 or 11, and from 3 to 6 in the afternoon, we have the people in addition. Those are the worst hours in the day for teaming also. Then, if we stop the teams to let the people go by there is a block of teams, and if we stop the people to let the teams go by there is a block of people. We must have 18,000 people coming over the ferry in a morning, I should say. That is my estimate. I know there are 500 and 600 people on a single boat. Then one person out of every 100 is a crank, and thinks nothing you do is right." Phillips has not spent all his years of service on the police force on West Street. He celebrated his thirty-first year on the force on Sunday.

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He had never broken anything in all the long history of many bundles which belongs to the New York Business Man, who lives in the Great Outside. But one night all was changed. The Family, collectively and individually, had requested the New York Business Man to be sure to bring home the salad oil. He did not forget it. Probably there are many other people who will not forget it. The Business Man says, with emphasis, that he did not break the bottle; that it was some one outside in the crowd. Whoever broke it, the New York Business Man carried as much of the broken bottle and its contents as his pocket would contain. What it would not contain, dripped in a slow, dull, oily, melancholy way from his coat tail. Except that the Family, collectively and individually, repeat that story to the Business Man occasionally, that is the end of it as far as is known. Like the pebble, it probably made ripples extending further and further. The Business Man does not know how many gowns he spoiled that night. He is positive that the man who cleaned the car, under the seat of which he put the shattered bottom of an oil bottle containing a minimum amount of oil and the shattered pieces of the bottle, says unpleasant words when he thinks of the occasion to this day.

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No one would suspect from the windows of the stores where "cards are written while you wait," that the observance of New Year's Day was obsolete in New York. One shop has two windows devoted to cards and designs for them for New Year's. In one window is the man who writes the "cards while you wait," and the other is devoted solely to the cards. A hundred cards, adorned with a beautiful scroll bird, with a New Year's message in his bill, and a plain scroll with a "Happy New Year" in it in the corner, will cost only 75 cents. Cards with only the plain scroll are 60 cents.

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Old-fashioned chocolate cream has been one of the specialties in confections recently. The chocolate has a rich look and the cream seems unusually white. But the chocolate is unsweetened and has a bitter taste, and the cream is unflavored.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The exhibition of the Denton butterflies and works of art by MM. Jobert, Guerard, and Bejot, at the American Art Galleries, will close on Thursday.

—Thomas Kearney, a homeless man, was arrested last night for taking money from the contribution box in St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, Duane Street and City Hall Place. He was caught in the act.

—Jacob Beanstock, a dry goods dealer, 30 Orchard Street, and Bernard Ripstein, a clothier, 106 Hester Street, sold goods to policemen in citizens' clothes Sunday, and were fined $5 each in the Essex Market Court yesterday.

—Notice was posted at the Produce Exchange yesterday that because of unpaid assessments R. A. Galt, Morris Frohman, H. C. Dart, S. W. Miller, and J. H. Burley cease to be members of the Exchange and forfeit their memberships.

—Theodore K. Tuthill, who was elected a Coroner at the last election, was sworn in before Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court yesterday. Coroner Tuthill was appointed to fill an unexpired term by Gov. Morton and was elected by the Republicans in November.

—Louis Greigler, wheelwright, of 348 Stanton Avenue, was fined $15 in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday morning for roasting alive an imprisoned rat. In passing sentence Presiding Justice Jacob said a man had no more right to torture a rat than to torture a horse or any other animal.

—The committee of the Reform Club on municipal administration has arranged for a club dinner at the clubhouse on Jan. 28, at which the subject for discussion will be "The Tenement House Problem." The speakers will be Jacob A. Riis, Arthur W. Milbury, Roger Foster, and the Rev. Dr. Rainsford.

—Private George B. Halsey of Company G, of the Seventh-first Regiment, was unanimously elected last night Second Lieutenant of his company. Mr. Halsey has been a member of the regiment for the last two years. He will have to pass an examination by the Board of Officers before he receives his commission.

—Among the passengers booked to sail to-day on the North German Lloyd steamship Havel, for Southampton and Bremen, are Parke C. Dougherty, Dr. S. W. Dougherty, H. E. Dick, George E. Evans, George Hartig, W. P. Jenks, Capt. Ole W. Lund, Charles J. Peabody, I. H. Sanders, and Mrs. E. Corning Townsend.

—The Adams Express Company will Jan. 1 succeed the United States Express Company on the New England Railroad. A reason for the change is said to be that the time made by their through line by way of the Poughkeepsie Bridge has not enabled the United States Express Company to compete with other concerns on the same territory.

—The tank steamer Anapa arrived yesterday from St. Michael's, Azores. She sailed from Cardiff Nov. 20. During heavy weather on Dec. 4 she lost one blade of her propeller, and on Dec. 10, when 450 miles west of St. Michael's, she lost another blade. Then she made St. Michael's, where she underwent repairs, sailing thence Dec. 15.

—The Ladies' Fuel and Aid Society of Harlem will give its ninth annual entertainment and reception on the evening of Dec. 31, at Lexington Avenue Opera House, East Fifty-eighth Street. The officers of the society are Mrs. L. Hershfield, President; Mrs. I. Raphael, Vice President; Mrs. J. Cohn, Treasurer, and Bejamin Garfinkel, Secretary.

—Gustave White, formerly of the firm of White & Oberfelder, 266 Canal Street, was arrested on a charge of forgery in the third degree yesterday, and held in $5,000 bail by Recorder Goff, in Part I., General Sessions. White's firm failed a year ago, and since then, it is alleged, the creditors have discovered that the books of the firm had been tampered with previous to the failure.

—The steamship Excelsior, which arrived yesterday from New Orleans, reported that on Dec. 28, off Barnegat Light, bearing northwest, she passed a derelict wreck. Two topmasts stood out of the water, evidently those of a schooner. It was in the track of vessels and dangerous. It is thought that it may be the Grace K. Green, which was abandoned by her crew, after being in collision with the steamer Yorktown.

—At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of Good Government Club F. Messrs. E. B. Merrill, E. S. Hobbs, O. G. Semple, A. H. Lorton, and William Stoneback were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the third annual dinner of the club, at the St. Denis Hotel, on or about Thursday, Jan. 21. There will be a discussion of the plan and scope of the Good Government Clubs in the coming municipal election.

—Patrons of the east side elevated railroad lines were presented yesterday with a remarkably attractive calendar, entitled "A Purple Blossom." The calendars were inclosed in envelopes which contained Hood's Sarsaparilla photographs of the world, while each calendar pad was provided with coupons, the use of which was explained thereon. The distribution, it was said, would be continued to-day on the Sixth and Ninth Avenue roads.

—The Sunday school scholars of the Third Universalist Church, in West Eighty-first Street, gave a Christmas celebration at the church yesterday afternoon. Instead of receiving presents from the Sunday school, the scholars contributed money and presents for the tree, from which gifts were distributed to the poor children of the neighborhood and to members of the Society of Little Mothers and the inmates of the Bloomingdale Day Nursery.

—The new police station at Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, known as the Thirty-seventh Precinct, will be opened Saturday. Acting Captain Brennan will have charge of the new precinct, with a force of 102 policemen, 4 Sergeants, 4 Roundsmen, and 2 doormen. The new precinct takes in the district north of the Harlem River to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, between Cromwell's Creek and the Bronx.

—The trial of Capt. Edward O'Meagher Condon, Superintendent of Buildings in the Fire Department, so far as taking testimony is concerned, was ended last evening. Capt. Condon is charged with having given out contracts for work in the department without sending requisitions and getting orders therefor from the Chairman of the Committee on Buildings. The case went over to Saturday afternoon, when the attorneys will make their pleas.

—William A. Beldon, a mining promoter, living at the Hotel Vendome, was yesterday placed under $500 bonds to keep the peace, by Magistrate Deuel in the Centre Street Court. Col. James McNaught of the law firm of McNaught & Redding, 35 Nassau Street, who caused Beldon to be summoned, said that Beldon had called at his office and threatened to kill him. The trouble was about some litigation in which the firm was engaged and Beldon was interested.

Brooklyn.

—Justice Keogh, in the Supreme Court, has denied the application for a new trial, made on behalf of Arthur Mayhew, the negro, who was sentenced to death for the murder of Stephen Powell, at Hempstead, L. I.

—Garret J. Garretson, Justice-elect of the Supreme Court, was sworn in yesterday morning by Justice Charles F. Brown, Presiding Justice in the Appelate Court. He is assigned to hold trial in Queens County on the first Monday in January.

—Christmas gifts were distributed among the inmates of St. Mary's Maternity Hospital and Infants' Home, at 155 Dean Street, yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Society of Queen's Daughters. Songs were sung by the little ones and musical selections were rendered by the members of the society.

—Judge Steers of the Grant Street Court yesterday discharged John Cooney, a druggist of 1 East Fifth Street, held on a charge of homicide for selling poison without registering to Annie Decker, the young girl who committed suicide a short time ago. The Coroner's jury exonerated the druggist from all blame.

—George Neu, arrested about a month

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TO SECURE CHEAPER GAS

THE ALDERMEN'S COMMITTEE WANTS BROADER POWERS.

It Wants to Obtain Figures from the City Companies Before Formulating a Remedy for Present Evils.

The Gas Committee of the Board of Aldermen at a special meeting yesterday authorized its chairman, Benjamin E. Hall, to prepare a bill for presentation to the Legislature, the aim of which will be to confer upon the committee the power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and documents at hearings subsequently to be held in the committee's investigation of the New York gas companies.

The committee completed its organization for permanent work by electing Alderman Windolph Vice Chairman and Alderman Oakley Secretary. The session was prolonged by a discussion of the many plans to secure municipal ownership of the gas plants, under former Alderman Olcott's resolution creating the committee. The committee is in full sympathy with the ideas embodied in the preamble to this resolution, which assails the recent combination of the old gas companies, and declares that the reason of New York's failure to secure cheap street lighting is that no real competition exists in the bids for the supply. That is the city's case against the gas companies as defined by the Board of Aldermen.

"No public hearings will be held by the committee until its authority is broadened by the Legislature," said Chairman Hall yesterday, "but, in the meantime, the committee will gather such facts bearing on the cost of gas and the condition of plants owned by cities as will be of use in the final settlement of the question. We invite information from every source." At future meetings of the committee reports of this nature, not only from local sources but from other cities, will be given full consideration.

Idea of Municipal Ownership.

Chairman Hall has addressed several meetings on the subject of cheap gas, and claims that he finds few opponents of the project to reduce the price. "The idea of municipal ownership," said he, "is also strongly rooted among the people. Every modern tendency in municipal development is in the direction of public control of the gas supply, as it is already controlled in many cities of the United States and Europe. Here are some facts and figures that I have collected from reliable sources:

"Two important cities near us—Philadelphia and Richmond—are now supplied with gas at $1 per 1,000 cubic feet by plants of their own. In each case the gas department is not only self-sustaining, but profitable. Opponents of municipal ownership have reproached the Philadelphia Gas Department with corrupt methods, but during the past three years, by the application of civil service rules, the objectionable features of the system have been removed, and the department has increased the capacity of the plant, decreased the price to $1, and is earning a profit. Although gas was furnished free to all public buildings and more than $54,000 was spent in improvements, the gas works yielded a net revenue last year of nearly $116,000, at $1 per 1,000 cubic feet. Before the price was reduced, the city made in one year a profit exceeding $1,250,000. The Richmond plant is also successful.

"The experience of Wheeling, West Va., is suggestive to New Yorkers. Several years ago that city took possession of the gas works, paying for them by the issue of bonds. Since that time the bonds have all been discharged with the profits on gas. No tax has been levied on the people either for the purchase price, maintenance, or improvements. The city now owns the plant clear, and with the price of gas at 75 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, is earning a substantial profit every year.

Electric Lighting Profits.

"Electric lighting in the smaller American cities furnishes an important illustration of what municipal ownership has accomplished in the way of economy. In Chicago, before municipal control, the city paid $250 annually for each electric street light. Under municipal control the price is now $96. Here is the scale of reduction accomplished in other cities by municipal control:

	Before.	After.
Bangor, Me.	$150	$48
Lewiston, Me.	182	55
Peabody, Mass.	85	62
Bay City, Mich.	110	58
Huntingdon, Ind.	146	50
Goshen, Ind.	156	77
Bloomington, Ill.	111	51
Elgin, Ill.	206	43
Aurora, Ill.	326	70
Fairfield, Iowa	378	70
Marshalltown, Iowa.	125	27

"Detroit furnishes its own electric light at 40 per cent. less cost than Brooklyn electric light is furnished. Dunkirk operates its own plant and furnishes light at 50 per cent. less than its cost in Buffalo, the neighboring city, where private corporations own the lighting plants. Louisville, Ky., secures light even cheaper than Detroit by an indirect method of city control. Western cities are quite generally adopting the idea of municipal control. Milwaukee is building a lighting plant, and the Mayor of Des Moines has recommended the same plan for that city."

Mr. Hall has also compiled statistics from British cities to substantiate the theory of municipal ownership of gas plants. In Glasgow, he says, the municipality not only makes its own gas, but rents and sells stoves to encourage the use of gas as fuel. More than 8,000 stoves were on hire in Glasgow in 1892, besides the large number that had been sold. The statistics show that nearly 46 per cent. of the people of Glasgow live in two rooms. Mr. Hall points to this fact as indicating how cheap gas is appreciated by the poorer classes. Manchester, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh have adopted the same policy. Birmingham controls its own gas supply, and earns a profit of $350,000 annually, supplying gas to consumers at 50 cents a thousand. The population of Birmingham is one-fifth that of New York.

Only a Fair Profit.

Alderman Ware, who was appointed on the Gas Committee to succeed Alderman Olcott, resigned, is in favor of a greater reduction in the price of gas than some of the bills proposed contemplate. He said yesterday:

"I am in favor of legislation that will bring the price down to a point where the business would yield a fair and reasonable return on the actual investment represented by the plants of the several companies, whatever that may be. Gas can be made and delivered to the consumer at a cost of 35 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. It is questionable whether legislation can adjust the price satisfactorily. The best solution of the problem is municipal ownership."

Members of the Gas Committee will not say what steps will be taken at Albany to bring about the success of their plan for municipal ownership. Chairman Hall and Secretary Oakley of the committee said yesterday that no decision would be made on that point until the Legislature passes on the committee's appeal for broader powers. The committee wishes first to secure statistics from the records of the New York gas companies, upon which to base its argument for municipal ownership. The members agree that Mr. Hall's bill is likely to encounter vigorous opposition at Albany, but express confidence that it will pass early in the session. The programme after this is done, as unofficially laid out, however, is to examine into the business of the companies without delay, and, with the facts thus secured, make the fight for municipal ownership.

MEETING OF UNEMPLOYED.

Former Employes of the Gas Companies Form an Organization.

A meeting of the employes who were recently discharged in consequence of the consolidation of the gas companies was held yesterday afternoon at 144 West Forty-second Street, the headquarters of the Young Democracy of the district.

James Uniac, who was elected Chairman, said that nearly 3,000 men had been thrown out of work by the consolidation, and then introduced Prof. Lippincott of the College of the City of New York, who said that the object of the meeting was to memorialize the Mayor and Aldermen to take some action to give the men employment.

Ex-Senator Bixby told the men that the Young Democracy sympathized with them, and offered them the use of the clubrooms for their meetings. He also spoke in favor of dollar gas and of the ultimate municipal ownership of gas works.

L. P. Barnes made a general speech against syndicates and trusts, and urged all workingmen to unite and fight them.

Then the meeting decided to form a permanent organization, and appointed a committee to draft resolutions to be submitted at the next meeting on Thursday afternoon. After approval they will be presented to the Mayor and Aldermen. The committee consists of John Carson of the Standard Gas Company, John Gallagher of the East River Gas Company, William J. Knowles of Branch 2, Consolidated Gas Company, Michael Ryan of Branch 3, Consolidated Company, and Frederick Stacks of the Equitable Gas Company.

Chairman Uniac had suggested that the unemployed should meet to-day and parade to the City Hall, but the parade will be deferred until after the next meeting.

THE BRUSSELS EXPOSITION.

What This Country is Doing for Representation There in 1897.

The commission of the United States of America to the International Exposition, Brussels, 1897, has, under the direction of the Department of State, issued a call for adequate representation on the part of the manufacturers, inventors, and exporters in this country. Ample assurance is given that the exposition will be of a decidedly international character, France having already appropriated 841,000f. for her display, Great Britain engaging 9,000 square meters of space, and Germany and the other leading countries of Europe signifying their intention of being well represented. The King has assumed the patronage and takes the liveliest interest in the success of the project.

The fact is pointed out that, apart from considerations of commercial advantages which will certainly be derived from active participation, the United States owes a debt to Belgium for her contributions to the World's Fair. Notwithstanding the drawbacks arising from the expense attached to the making of an exhibit, favorable replies have already been received from various sources. The State of California will be represented by a collective display of dried fruits, wines, &c. A commercial agent in Chicago is making arrangements for the erection on the grounds of a typical American cottage, completely furnished, every part and article of which will be of American make. The Aermotor Company will exhibit several windmills mounted on steel towers, and a representative collection of agricultural machinery. Bergner and Engel, the Philadelphia brewers, who exhibited at Antwerp and Amsterdam, will have a still more extensive display at Brussels. Almost all the bicycle and typewriter firms will be represented, and a number of smaller exhibits have been entered.

A comparative table of imports from and exports to Belgium of other countries shows the United States to be rather behind, and it is strongly urged that a display of our products at the coming exposition will unquestionably stimulate our commercial intercourse with European countries.

MR. BRYAN WENT HOME.

A Frost in Atlanta Has Nipped the Proposed Lecture Tour.

"The Bryan lecturing trip will probably be given up, though it is not finally settled." We had a frost in Atlanta," said J. J. Roche to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday.

Mr. Roche was one of the managers of the proposed lecturing trip of the recent Presidential candidate. He made the contract with Mr. Bryan, by which the latter was to receive $50,000 for fifty lectures. Mr. Bryan begun in Atlanta last week. His subject was, "The Ancient Landmarks." He has gone home to Nebraska.

After the first lecture Manager McBee of the Seaboard Air Line, who was one of the lecture bureau, offered Mr. Bryan $10,000 to cancel the contract.

"He declined to take this," said Mr. Roche, "and I admire any man who, having little money of his own, is square enough not to insist on the best end of a contract, and will let go a ten-thousand-dollar check, as Mr. Bryan did. Bryan, I am convinced, is a better speaker on the money question than he is on other topics when there is no campaign.

NOW THE POULTRY SHOW.

Everything Ready for the Opening This Morning.

The Poultry Show, at Madison Square Garden, will open this morning at 10 o'clock, and will continue five days. All day yesterday, and late into the night, there was hustle all over the Garden, but Secretary Crawford, with a big force of men, soon brought good order out of disorder, the cages were all placed early in the evening, and the incubators warmed up and ready for business.

There will be a fine showing of bantams and better exhibition yards than New York has ever seen, and the location of these exhibits on the arena circle, where, instead of merely taking out the seats and placing the cages, the platform giving wide aisles has been built, will be a convenience to the public. The pigeons will occupy their usual place toward the Fourth Avenue side, and there are thousands of them. The incubators are located in the restaurant, and from the sharp competition between them in turning out chickens and ducks there will be some fun in this department. Every inch of the Madison Square Garden will be occupied with exhibits.

John D. Townsend's Funeral.

Funeral services were held yesterday morning over the body of John D. Townsend in his late home,343 West Thirty-fourth Street. They were conducted by the Rev. Charles R. Treat, rector of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Townsend was for many years a communicant. The burial will be at 10 o'clock this morning in Greenwood Cemetery. Several hundred of Mr. Townsend's friends attended the service yesterday, the Bar Association having a large representation. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Townsend, James Plum, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Beekman, Ernest Harvier, Charles W. Brooke, Mrs. Lester Wallack, Arthur Wallack, Elias Drake, Magistrate Crane, ex-Judge Steckler, Judge James M. Fitzsimons, Judge John Henry McCarthy, Francis D. Clark, representing the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California, of which Mr. Townsend was First Vice President, and A. T. Goodell of the same organization.

Crusade Against Unheated Cars.

Albert E. Moore, counsel for the Board of Health, presented two complaints against the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, before Judge Tighe of Brooklyn yesterday, charging the company's officers with endangering public health by not heating their cars Dec. 17 and 19, two of the coldest days of the year. The penalty is $250 for each offense. Judge Tighe adjourned the hearing to Jan. 7.

FIRE WRECKS MANY HOMES

SIXTY-THREE FAMILIES DRIVEN INTO THE COLD.

Number of Narrow Escapes from Flat Houses in West Fifteenth Street—Janitor and Others Do Heroic Work in Saving Lives.

Fire wrecked the two five-story and basement double-decker flat buildings at 239 and 241 West Fifteenth Street yesterday morning, and damaged the four flats on the fifth floor of the building at No. 243.

The fire was discovered about 3:30, and a majority of the 105 inmates in the flats at 239 and 241 were obliged to make their escape in scanty attire. The twenty families in 243 were also hurried to the street in various stages of dress.

Some of the tenants in 239 and 241 had narrow escapes, and Janitor Charles F. Lorenz and Patrolmen Howard and Gaynor did heroic work in rescuing women and children. The ladder from the fire escape at 239 only reached within eight feet of the front steps, and Janitor Lorenz hung from its lower rung while a dozen or more men, women, and children climbed down over his body.

The flats at Nos. 239 and 241, of which nothing but the bare walls remain, were the property of Gerson Hyman, a hair dealer of 103 Fourth Avenue. It is said that he paid $90,000 for the buildings a few months ago. They were insured for $40,000 in the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. The flat at No. 243 is the property of Aaron Ballin, a furniture dealer at 453 Eighth Avenue. The damage to this property will not exceed $3,000. The loss to all the tenants is estimated at $30,000. No. 237 West Fifteenth Street, a four-story brick block, was slightly damaged by water.

How Tenants Were Aroused.

It is believed that the fire started in the apartments of Wilfred Melville, a barber, who lived with his wife and young son in the west flat, front, of the second floor at No. 239. John Shannon, Mrs. Melville's brother, was sleeping in the apartments also. Mrs. Melville was aroused by a choking sensation. When she arose she found the rooms partially filled with smoke, and flames roaring in the air-shaft. She quickly aroused her family and others in the building by her screams.

Janitor Lorenz, his wife, and three children lived in the apartments under the Melvilles. He is an old volunteer fireman from the Bayonne and Hoboken (N. J.) Departments. The noise made by the Melvilles woke him, and one glance at the airshaft convinced him of his danger.

"I yelled to my wife, and together we got the children out," said Lorenz. "I put them out of the house as fast as I could. Even then my oldest boy got out with only a night shirt and in his bare feet. My wife sought refuge in one of the flats below here, and then I ran back to assist the other tenants. Some of them were already up and out, and several were screaming 'Fire!' at the front windows.

"I ran into the hall and to the top of the building, knocking on each door, but I saw no fire in the halls. When I got to the front door, I saw that smoke was coming out of some of the windows and that there were many people on the fire escapes. The ladder leading from the first floor was at least eight or nine feet from the steps, and it was an awkward place to drop from.

Climbed over the Janitor.

"I caught the first rung and yelled to the people to climb down over me. The first to come down was Mrs. Kinsella, the wife of a newspaper artist living on the fourth floor. She was followed by her husband and several others, mostly women and children, but I have no idea how many came down over me in all. I know one thing, though, and that is that the buttons were all torn off my coat."

The first alarm was sent in by Theodore Steidler, the janitor of 241. It was then 3:38, he says. He ran to Eighth Avenue and had some difficulty locating the firebox. It was about fifteen minutes later when he returned, and flames were then bursting from the windows of both flats.

But few persons in the rear of the building escaped until the fire was well under way. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, who lived on the third floor of 239. Mrs. Lewis ran to the hall and found it full of smoke. Then she and Mr. Lewis climbed down the fire escape to the inclosed yard. There were several other persons there, mostly with blankets thrown about them, but the fence was so high that it was necessary to break it down before the people could get into the houses in Sixteenth Street.

Patrolmen Howard and Gaynor were at Seventh Avenue and Fifteenth Street when the fire started. Gaynor ran to send in an alarm, while Howard made for the house. Howard carried the young boy of the Crossley family down the rear fire escape and also assisted the mother to the ground. The rest of the family escaped by means of the roof. Howard and Patrick Madden, who lived at 237, worked hard in breaking down the fence inclosing the rear yard and aiding the people to gain shelter.

Cared for the Homeless.

Mrs. Gates, middle aged, who lived with her family on the fourth floor of 239, appeared helpless on the fire escape, and Fireman Wood, driver of battalion wagon No. 7, and Assistant Foreman Farley of Truck No. 12 rescued her with difficulty. Most of those who were made homeless were taken in by persons living near by. The morning was bitterly cold, and many suffered greatly while exposed to the air and wearing little clothing.

It was not until 7 o'clock that the fire was under control and the adjoining property safe. In all, sixty-three families were turned out of their apartments, and forty-seven of these were made homeless.

While Fireman Archibald Robinson of Engine No. 19 was working in the hall of No. 239 a drain pipe broke and fell onto his left foot, severing four toes. Robinson was removed to the New York Hospital.

John Deuel of the same company had his hand burned, but continued to work after it had been dressed.

The ground floors of No. 239 were occupied by a laundry and a grocery, the grocery being owned by H. Siemers. Both places were completely burned out. The grocer carried some insurance.

Fire Marshal O'Sullivan made an investigation of the cause of the fire, but came to no conclusion beyond the belief that it was not of an incendiary character. Mrs. Melville said she was positive the fire originated in the airshaft and not in her rooms at all.

Meeting of Marine Firemen.

There was a meeting of marine firemen at 51 South Street yesterday, at which Daniel Harris, President of the State branch of the American Federation of Labor, presided. The firemen propose to begin a movement to abolish the crimping system. The meeting was adjourned till next Monday so that tugboat firemen might be invited to join the deep sea and coastwise firemen, who alone were present yesterday. The method of procedure will be discussed at the next meeting and resolutions will be offered indorsing Congressman Payne's bills designed to abolish the allotment system, and to repeal the law under which seamen may be imprisoned for violation of contract with shipping masters.

Harlem River Harbor Lines.

The New York Harbor Line Board gave a hearing at the Army Building, in Whitehall Street, yesterday, in relation to the question of changing the existing harbor lines in the old Harlem River Channel and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, in the vicinity of King's Bridge. The board considered the matter in executive session after the hearing, and a report embodying its recommendations will be forwarded to Washington.

A FERRYBOAT BURNED.

New Brunswick of Pennsylvania Line Destroyed Yesterday Morning.

The Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat New Brunswick was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. She now lies on the bottom of the bay near Bedlow's Island.

The New Brunswick went off duty at midnight Saturday. She was tied in one of the Desbrosses Street ferry slips, and should have resumed her trips at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The fires were banked. Her crew consisted of Capt. William Longstreet, pilot; Albert Devlin, assistant pilot; George Provost, engineer; George Provost, his nephew, fireman, and Joseph Wilson, gateman. Under the rules of the company, two of the crew are required to sleep on the boat whenever she is laid up. This duty fell to the lot of the two Provosts.

Gateman Wilson, whose duty it was to see that the boat was cleaned, reached the ferry at 3 o'clock. While sweeping the main deck, at 3:15, he saw smoke pouring from the engine room into the gangway. He shouted to the Provosts, but they were already out of their bunks in the hold, and had discovered the fire. They found that it had started in the engine room under the flooring, and tried to put it out. Being unsuccessful, they made an effort to reach the plugs in the side of the boat, intending to let the water in and sink her in the slip, but they were driven back by the smoke.

Then an alarm was given, and the company's fire system was called into service. This consists of twenty fire plugs along the slip, every employe being a member of the brigade. John Brennan is its chief. He ordered several streams turned on the boat, all that could reach it, in fact, and at the same time notified the policeman on duty in Exchange Place to turn in an alarm to the city department. This was done, and when the firemen arrived Assistant Chief Denmead at once sent in a general alarm.

By the time the engines got to work half a dozen steam fire tugs had responded to the alarm, and a dozen streams were pouring into the boat from the water side and the shore. They did not reach the fire, however, and by 4 o'clock the boat was wrapped in a sheet of flame. Several tugs made fast to her, and she was towed into the river.

There, surrounded by steam tugs, she made a brilliant spectacle. It lasted only a short time. When it became apparent that the boat was doomed, she was towed toward shallow water until the stanchions burned away, and the chains that held her to the tugs fell into the river. After that she drifted to the flats near Bedlow's Island, when suddenly the burning hulk gave a lunge and went to the bottom. This was at 4:30 o'clock, only an hour and fifteen minutes from the time the fire was discovered.

The New Brunswick was valued at $120,000, and was insured only in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's insurance fund. She was one of the oldest boats in the company's service, and has seen many vicissitudes. She was built in 1867 as a single decker. Six years ago she took fire, and her upper works were burned away. The fire broke out as she was lying in the slip. The passengers were hurried ashore, and no one was injured. She was then rebuilt as a double-decked boat. Before that, during the blizzard of 1888, she came into collision with the Hoboken ferryboat Netherlands, and was badly damaged.

Ferry Superintendent Robert Bloomsburg made an investigation as soon as he reached the ferry yesterday. He said that, so far as he could learn, the fire was due to accident. It probably started near the boiler, but the exact cause could not be determined. The company's service will not be in any way impaired by the disaster. A new boat, the St. Louis, was received from Cramps' shipyards last week, and another new boat, the Pittsburg, is practically completed.

TANDEM SLEIGHING TURNOUT.

Messrs. Baudouine, Huhne, and Others Take a Spin in the Park.

"Jack" Baudouine, Edward Kock, George B. Huhne, and H. Williams on Sunday conceived the idea of forming a tandem sleighing club, and driving together through the Park.

The organization of the club was left to some future time, but the turnout was made yesterday afternoon, and created somewhat of a sensation.

The meet was made in front of the Plaza Hotel at 4:30. "Jack" Baudouine was the first to appear. His turnout was handsome. The sleigh was a green double cutter, with a rumble and red running gear. It was drawn by a pair of light bays. Dude being in the lead and Tommy the wheeler. They were decorated with yellow plumes. Mr. Baudouine's guest was C. C. Hibbard.

H. Williams, accompanied by A. D. Loney, had a green and red cutter, with red plumes. His leader was the bay mare Duchess and the wheeler the roan gelding Jim Crack.

George B. Huhne, accompanied by Aurel Batonyi, drove the prize high-stepper Greystone and an unnamed chestnut gelding as wheeler. His cutter was decorated with blue plumes.

"Ed" Kock drove a pair of chestnuts to an old-fashioned low body box sleigh that looked like a relic of Colonial days. The four drove around the Park, making a stop at McGowan's Pass Tavern, and then home.

REPORT ON ELECTIONS.

Kings County Board Makes a Showing of Economy for This Year.

The Kings County Board of Elections has just presented its annual report to Mayor Wurster. The report is the first one ever furnished by an election board of Kings County to a Mayor. Among other things it says:

"The total expenditures for the current year were $204,843.95, leaving an unexpended balance to the credit of the board of $9,151.91, which is but $4,843.95 short of that of 1895, when the total appropriation was $253,883.41. Omitting the item of $7,850 for new voting booths, chargeable to the equipment account, the actual expenditures of the board, $196,993.95, would fall below the appropriation for the year by the sum of $17,001.91.

"Of the total registration of 207,216, the total vote was 197,713, the percentage of the vote to the registration being 95.41, showing a loss of but 4.59 per cent., which is considerably below the average of previous years. Of the 197,713 votes cast, only 2,725, or less than 1.38 per cent., were found to be subject to any sort of objection or criticism."

Court Says a Receipt Was Forged.

Vice Chancellor Pitney, in Jersey City, yesterday decided that an alleged receipt held by Peters Lawless and others from James Flemming for $6,485 was a forgery. Lawless and his associates bought some property from Flemming, and when the latter died his wife, as executrix, sued them for $7,485, the amount alleged to be unpaid. They produced the receipt, and then Mrs. Flemming charged that a receipt from her husband for a small sum had been altered. She said that his name had been traced over with India ink, and then the writing on the receipt had been erased with acids, and the new receipt had been written. Experts testified on both sides, and Vice Chancellor Pitney took the view of Mrs. Flemming.

Autopsy on David Blakely's Body.

The body of David Blakely, late manager of Sousa's Band, who died suddenly on Nov. 7, in his office, in Carnegie Hall, was sent to this city yesterday from Bradford, Vt. Mrs. Blakely is desirous of having an autopsy performed to determine the exact cause of death. Mr. Blakely was insured in an accident company, and payment on his policy was refused on the ground that he had died of apoplexy. Mrs. Blakely says her husband met with a serious accident while riding a bicycle last September, and that the injuries received then caused the stroke of apoplexy. A Coroner's physician will perform the autopsy, and two physicians employed by Mrs. Blakely will be present.

DISAVOWED BY PRESBYTERY

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR CRITICISMS ON JEWISH MORALITY.

That Portion of the Report on Warszawiak Disavowed at an Exciting Meeting, but the Rejection Confirmed.

All was not harmony yesterday at the special session of the New York Presbytery, at the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street. The meeting was called by the Moderator, James Chambers, on account of the public criticism of the report of the Presbytery's committee in the Warszawiak case.

Some months ago Herman Warszawiak, pastor of the American Mission to the Jews, at Grand and Attorney Streets, asked to be taken under the protection of the Presbytery. An investigating committee was appointed, which, on Dec. 14, recommended that the Presbytery refuse the application. One of the reasons for this recommendation, the committee set forth, was that charges had been made against the moral character of the applicant. That division of the report closed with the following paragraph:

"All must admit that there is ground for charitable judgment in this instance, in view of the education, associations, and general moral environment of one born of Jewish parents and largely removed during the greater part of his life from the restraining and corrective influences of the Gospel of Christ."

The report was accepted by the Presbytery, and Warszawiak was rejected. The object of the special session yesterday was to modify or disavow the quoted portion of the report. Friends of Warszawiak wanted a sweeping vindication, and it was the clashing of these two interests that made the meeting an exciting one.

A desire was manifested to exclude reporters, but a motion to that effect was lost by a vote of 28 to 30.

As soon as the vote was announced, the Moderator read the object of the meeting.

"It is simply to disavow," he said, "the action of the committee as to that part of their report in which it is said that certain reflections were cast upon the Hebrew race. There is nothing else before the meeting, and nothing else will be entertained."

Trying to Set the Presbytery Aright.

After Dr. Birch, the stated clerk, had finished reading the minutes, a member objected that the report of the committee in the Warszawiak case had not been read in the minutes.

"That report forms no part of the action of the Presbytery," ruled the Moderator.

"But the Presbytery based its action upon their report," persisted the member.

"Only upon that part of the report which announces their decision," answered the Moderator. "We are not responsible for their arguments."

A resolution was then introduced by the Rev. Dr. Robert F. Sample of the Westminster Church, who, in reading it, said: "The action of the committee was deliberate and entirely unprejudiced. The trouble is it has been misunderstood."

Dr. Sample's resolution, that, inasmuch as "some of our fellow-citizens are grieved by an expression contained in a report accepted by this body at a recent meeting, in which reference is made to the moral environment of one born of Jewish parents, the Presbytery regrets that the spirit and intent of its action have been misunderstood." The resolution then sets forth the debt due by Christianity to the Jewish race, but said the Church regarded the religion of Christ superior in its restraining and corrective influence to all other religions whatsoever. "It was this distinctive feature," he said, "that was emphasized in our report." The resolution continues with a high tribute to the Jewish race, and concludes with a direction that the Stated Clerk be directed, by a marginal note opposite the phrases to which exceptions were taken, to call attention to the present action.

Prof. Brown introduced an amendment shortening the disavowal and making it more sweeping. Then the debate became general. Chancellor MacCracken of the New York University moved to strike out the offensive paragraph from the report.

"It is not in the minutes," was the objection. "And the Presbytery can do nothing but disavow it."

"Then I think," returned the Chancellor, "when we wish to withdraw an inadvertent expression, we should not use it as an occasion to deliver a religious homily. Why can't we simply disavow the paragraph and be done."

The Fight for Warszawiak.

Dr. Wylie then opened the fight for Warszawiak. "I'm in favor of anything that repudiates the action of that committee," he exclaimed. "The moment you do that we can then bring the whole case up again."

Cries of "Oh!" "Oh!" greeted this statement.

Dr. John Hall, who was Warszawiak's religious sponsor, said: "The report of the committee contained reflections on the personal character of Brother Warszawiak. For aught I know these are not supported by any proof whatsoever. If the Presbytery wishes to disavow anything it should disavow that as well."

So many amendments were offered in rapid succession that they became tangled up. Some one proposed that the whole matter be left over until the next meeting. This brought Dr. Robert R. Booth to his feet. "This meeting," he said, "is called at the demand of our Jewish fellow-citizens, who thought they were offended."

A member endeavored to interrupt the speaker.

"Keep quiet," he said. "It is our duty now to show them we had no such thoughts."

In the same strain spoke Dr. James H. Hoadley. "I shall be ashamed to go forth from here without doing something to correct an impression that has gone forth among our Hebrew friends."

Dr. Parkhurst did not like Dr. Sample's resolutions. "We all believe in the Christian religion," he said, "and everybody knows we do. Why should we, then, assert it in our resolutions? It does look as if we were seizing just a little an opportunity to preach to a nation we are trying to convert."

The Action Finaly Taken.

After Dr. Parkhurst spoke there was very little debate. Prof. Brown's resolution was finally adopted, as follows:

"Whereas, The action of the Presbytery in the case of Herman Warszawiak has been in some quarters mistakenly understood as reflecting upon the morality inculcated in the Jewish religion,

"Resolved, That the Presbytery hereby expressly disavows responsibility for the language of the report in the case of Mr. Warszawiak, excepting as to the recommendation which the Presbytery has adopted by vote.

"Resolved, That the Presbytery sincerely regrets that any should have been led to suppose that it cast slur upon the Jewish morality or treated slightingly those with whom it cordially agrees in accepting the divine authority of the Hebrew Scriptures and the high standard of personal character therein proclaimed and exemplified."

The session was then adjourned. None of the members would say whether the Warszawiak matter would be taken up again at the next meeting or not.

Seventh's New Bandmaster.

Ernest Neyer, who has been leader of the orchestra of the Broadway Theatre, has been selected to fill the position of bandmaster of the Seventh Regiment, in place of Walter G. Rogers, who resigned some weeks ago to accept a position with Sousa's Band. The Chairman of the committee making the selection was Capt. Francis G. Landon.

THE RIFLED MAIL POUCHES.

The Mystery of the Bags Found Near Coney Island Not Cleared.

The Post Office Inspectors of this city have a mystery on their hands in the shape of a mail-pouch robbery, committed last Tuesday night, supposedly at one of the railroad stations in Jersey City or Hoboken. The pouches contained many valuable letters addressed to firms in this city, and the loss is estimated at several thousand dollars. No arrests had been made up to last night.

The first intimation of the robbery to the Post Office authorities came on Friday, when two or three pouches of letters were delivered at the New York Post Office by a person who said they had been found in the bay off the Coney Island shore. The pouches had been cut open and all the letters rifled. The letters were from Western cities. These were sent to the persons to whom they were addressed, with a request from the Postmaster that nothing be said about the letters or the loss of their contents, as publicity might defeat the ends of justice.

The mail from the West has been so heavy during the last ten days that it has been impossible for the carriers who take the mail from the stations to the Post Office to watch it as carefully as usual. It is thought thieves stole the bags from a truck in one of the stations. One theory as to how the bags came in the bay off Coney Island is that after rifling the letters the thieves boarded a steamer bound for Europe or some Southern port and dropped the bags overboard while going out to sea. The other is that the bags were thrown into the river from the New Jersey shore and were carried down the bay by the tide.

MRS. BEECHER PROSTRATED.

A Fall, in a Fit of Dizziness, Causes a Broken Hip.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, while on a visit to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Scoville, in Stamford, Conn., fell during a fit of dizziness Saturday evening, and fractured her left hipbone. Owing to her advanced age—she is eighty-three years old—much anxiety is expressed over her chances of recovery.

For the last three years Mrs. Beecher has been subject to spells of dizziness, but this is the first time that such an accident has followed. She went to Stamford recently to remain during the holidays. Drs. Pierson and Hurlbutt of Stamford are attending her. It is yet too early, they say, to tell with any degree of positiveness whether speedy recovery may be expected. She will not be moved from her daughter's house while there remains any doubt about her condition.

At the office of William C. Beecher, her son, at 273 Broadway, a grandson did not appear very hopeful yesterday. He said the family feared her age might be a serious drawback in an injury such as she was suffering from. He added, however, that there was no immediate cause for serious alarm. Everything possible is being done for the patient that medical science can suggest.

A JAILBREAKER RECAPTURED.

The Diamond Thief Found Suffering from Injuries to His Ankles.

William Norris, alias Jones, who was arrested Saturday for stealing a tray of jewelry from the store of David Beck, 360 Third Avenue, and who escaped from the East Twenty-second Street Police Station on Sunday, was recaptured early yesterday morning at his lodgings on the top floor of 591 First Avenue, where he lived with his wife. Detective Craig of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station found him in bed, suffering from injuries to his ankles. An ambulance was called, and Norris was removed to the prison ward at Bellevue Hospital. His left ankle was sprained and his right ankle and knee were badly bruised, the injuries having been received in making his escape from the prison.

Mrs. Norris said that her husband was a waiter. She said they had been married seven years, and she had no previous knowledge that he was a thief. Norris will be compelled to remain in the hospital several days.

ALMOST READY FOR SKATERS.

Ice Not Quite Thick Enough for Safety on Central Park Lake.

There was skating yesterday afternoon on the small lakes in Crotona and St. Mary's Parks. As soon as the red ball was hoisted the news seemed to spread like wildfire, and the ice was soon crowded with skaters. The ice on Crotona Lake is 4½ inches thick, and on St. Mary's Lake 6 inches thick.

It was hoped that the ice on the Central Park lake would have been thick enough yesterday. There is now 3½ inches, and it may be thick enough for skating to-day. Men were busy clearing away the snow, so that the ice will be ready as soon as it freezes to the necessary thickness.

On the Van Cortlandt Park Lake the ice is not in good condition. There are two big holes, and the ice is covered with snow. Skating will not be allowed until the holes have frozen over and the snow has been removed. This may be by New Year's Day.

MERCURY SOUGHT ZERO MARK.

Fell to 10 Above Early Yesterday and the Weather Then Moderated.

The cold wave rounded up with a snap yesterday morning, when, at 4 o'clock, the mercury fell to 10 degrees above zero.

That was the lowest temperature there has been on a Dec. 28 since 1872, when the thermometer registered 8 degrees above zero.

The weather moderated as the day advanced, and at 6 o'clock last evening, the temperature was recorded at 29 degrees. Then it fell off a little, remaining nearly stationary during the early night hours at 25 degrees.

Light westerly and southwesterly winds prevailed throughout the day, and, except a slight haze over the river in the morning, the atmosphere was clear and the humidity normal.

Bids for Brooklyn Bonds.

Controller Palmer of Brooklyn has received bids aggregating $3,650,000 for the issue of $700,000 in 3½ per cent. gold bonds, exempt from taxation, and payable Jan. 1, 1936. The following firms bid for the entire issue: Harvey Fisk & Co., at 102.47; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, at par for $500,000, 102.19 for $100,000, and 103.19 for $100,000; H. White & Co., for $200,000 at par, and 100.10 to 101.23 for the balance; Vermilye & Co., at 101.12, and Daniel A. Moran & Co., at 100.19 to 101.27. No other bids approached the premiums offered by the leading houses.

The Columbus Theatre Lease.

Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, yesterday signed an order for the sale of the lease of the Columbus Theatre, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, which is held by Oscar Hammerstein and assigned to his sister, Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, to secure the payment of $5,130 loaned by her to Hammerstein. John H. Rogan is made referee to sell the leasehold interest. Justice Smyth also decides that the assignment of the lease amounted to a mortgage.

OVER 2,000 RAINES HOTELS

THIS IS THE NUMBER RECORDED BY THE POLICE.

Report Made to the Building Department, Which Will Examine the Places—What Supt. Constable Says of His Work Thus Far.

The Department of Buildings has just completed the tabulation of more than 2,000 Raines-law hotels, from lists furnished by the police, and Superintendent Constable does not believe that the city has been thoroughly covered. The police, in making the lists, say that they record only the places they discover to be so equipped that they may be kept open Sunday, and during the other hours when ordinary saloons must be kept closed.

"The Inspectors of the Building Department," said Superintendent Constable to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, "will examine the places reported as soon as possible, and I think that before long I shall be able to tell just how the building law as to hotels is being observed."

The police, who are receiving weekly the attention of the Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk and the American Temperance Union, are inclined to think that the Building Department is not carrying out its promise to help in weeding out hotels that should not be licensed. Mr. Constable explained to the reporter the work, position, and power of his department.

"We cannot enforce the Raines law as to hotels," he said. "When the police tell us they have made an arrest in an alleged hotel which, they have reason to believe, does not comply with the building laws, we make an examination, give ten days' notice, and, if defects are not remedied, the matter is taken into the courts and fines are inflicted.

"The police cannot proceed against Raines hotels because they find defects in buildings unless the defects be in the plumbing. A violation of the law as to plumbing is a misdemeanor, and the person to handle it is the District Attorney.

"We have examined 428 alleged hotels since May 1, and in sixty-nine have found that the law was being violated. But the violations were of such a trivial nature that they never could result in the condemning of the places as hotels. In some cases the only thing necessary to get within the law was to move a partition. In seventeen instances the proprietors had neglected to file here plans of their establishments.

"Of the sixty-nine violations, forty-five have already been attended to. We are at work on two cases now, and have one in preparation.

"The public and some of the police seem to misapprehend our position. We are not to determine what building is fit for a Raines law hotel. We are simply to say whether buildings, regardless of the purpose for which they are used, are conformed to the building laws. It would be different if, when a man applied for a hotel license, the granting of it should depend on a report from this department as to the suitability of the building.

"Most of the Raines h

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Union Pacific Railway Co.
6 Per Cent.
Gold Collateral Trust Notes

At the request of a large proportion of the holders of the Notes above named, the undersigned have organized as a Committee for the purposes of a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which will be furnished at the office of THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, New York, and the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., Boston.

On and after this date and until the expiration of such time as shall be limited by the Committee, deposits of the Notes mentioned, subject to the terms of the Plan and Agreement, may be made at the office of the Trust Companies, which will issue temporary receipts exchangeable as soon as may be for engraved receipts to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN G. MOORE,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
EDWIN F. ATKINS,
} Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, December 14, 1896.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING
Reorganization.

To Holders of Receipts for
General Mortgage Bonds of
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.,

Issued by Central Trust Company of New York (either "stamped" or "unstamped,") which have assented to the plan and agreement of reorganization dated December 14, 1895:

New York, Philadelphia, and London,
December 22, 1896.

Pending delivery of the new securities, we shall be prepared, on and after January 2, 1897, to advance to holders of receipts as above 2 per cent. in cash on the amount of bonds specified on such receipts. This advance represents the interest due January 1, 1897, on the new bonds.

Reorganization receipts must be presented at our offices, in order that such advance may be noted thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

Bonds of the above-named Company maturing January 1, 1897, secured upon the following tracts of coal land:

Catharine Groh tract,
St. Clair tract,
Leelands, Oak Hill tract,
Eagle Hill tract,
Eagle Hill, Ravensdale, Dilcamp, West Flowery Field tracts,
Eagle Hill, West Flowery Field tracts,
Brady, Gray & Wetherill tracts.
Locust Mountain, Summit Improvement Co. lands.
Tamaqua Company's lands,
will be paid at our office, at maturity.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.

New York City
3½%
Gold Bonds.

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

MATURING 1915 TO 1927.

FOR SALE BY

Vermilye & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
Nassau & Pine Sts. Nos. 27-29 Pine St.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, is prepared to purchase for the sinking fund $131,282.08 of the FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until January 1st, 1897, pursuant to the mortgage.
FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee,
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull. Net changes fractional. Call money, 1½ to 2 per cent.

The three days' suspension of business had no appreciable effect on stocks. The same inactivity and weakness that has characterized the market for the past month has again to be recorded. The transactions for the day amounted to barely 100,000 shares, and, excepting in two or three instances, the changes shown at the closing were inconsequential.

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The day was bare of developments to affect the stock list. News was scarce, and Wall Street's rumor-mongers were less active than for some time.

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Bad financial conditions prevailing at Chicago undoubtedly were a considerable factor in the New York market. With banks and banking houses at an important financial centre failing and going into liquidation, there may be excuse for an increased disposition on the part of both investors and speculators to hold off and do nothing in the security market. The troubles at Chicago are probably only temporary, and the results of disturbances that are purely local. But, nevertheless, that they should have an effect on stock market sentiment is only to be expected.

***

And, in connection with the Chicago failures, it is possible that we shall hear still more bad news from the West. General business there is in a depressed condition. Financial troubles are apt to extend further than they would in normal times. These are factors to be reckoned with in discussing stock market conditions.

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Burlington and Quincy closed with a net loss for the day of 1⅜ per cent. The company's November statement was bad, and persuaded Wall Street bears that during the current year the road would earn less than 3 per cent. on its stock, whereas the regular dividend is 4 per cent. Hence the raids, hence the decline.

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Consolidated Gas was another feature of the day. Further rumors of legislation to reduce the price of gas was the reason quoted for a four-point break in the stock.

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Chicago Gas stood practically still, hardly any transactions taking place in it, though it is freely stated that certain Chicago interests in the property have suffered embarrassment through the current bank smashes there.

***

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1907, coupon, advanced ½; the 5s, registered, ⅛, and the coupons ¼. The sales were $2,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 100⅞; $13,500 do, coupon, at 111¾@112½; $58,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 119¾, and $1,500 5s, registered, at 114.

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In State bonds, $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62 and $4,500 do at 62¼.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Tob. scrip	½	P. & R., all in. pd	⅞
Manhattan	¾	Pullman Car	⅝
N. Y. Central	½	U. S. Leather pf	⅞

STOCKS DECLINED.

C., B. & Q.	1⅝	Gen. Electric	½
C., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Ill. Central	½
C. & H. C., all in. pd.	1	Ill. Steel Co.	1¼
Consol. Gas	3	N. Y., S. & W., pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	2	S. A. & A., Pass. 4s	1¼
M. & St. L. 1st	1	Wis. C. 1st, t. r.	1

BONDS DECLINED.

Ches. & O. 6s, Series A	1	Long Island 5s	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1¼@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent. four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5½ per cent. for good names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges, $73,114,920; balances, $5,553,062; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $136,108.

Money on call in London, 3½@4 per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange easier. Posted rates unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83½@$4.83¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¾ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.19⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium, bid; 60c asked. Boston—Par@5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-8c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par@25c premium.

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Mr. Howard P. Frothingham of the Stock Exchange says regarding money market conditions:

"Like everything else, the money market is dull. Offerings are plenty and demands few. The prevailing rates tell the tale. There is but little speculation in the stock market, and consequently Wall Street needs but little money. And to make conditions still more one-sided, funds now are more plentiful than for a long time past.

"Nor do I see much prospect of a change for some time—ninety days, at least. Business is in such an unsettled condition, and there is so much uncertainty regarding legislation at Washington and probable disturbances from that quarter that any activity either in general business or in the money market which may be due now is likely to be delayed.

"That such activity is coming I do not doubt, but I think we will have to wait a little longer for it. I do not anticipate any appreciable change in money market conditions for the next two or three months. The supply of money is likely to continue large, the demand small, and the rates low."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally a fraction lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ⅝, to 96¾, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 34½. Declined—St. Paul, ⅝, to 74⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 48⅛; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 94, and Reading, ⅝, to 13. Canadian Pacific sold at 56⅛. Erie at 15⅛, and Atchison at 13⅞. British consols were unchanged at 110 13-16 for money and 111 for the account.

The Bank of England gained on balance £31,000. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 47½c. Exchange on London was 25f 22c. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 11,051,000 marks.

BULLION AND MINING.

Stock bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65¼@65¾. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾@51⅛c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 478,060.42 ounces of silver bullion, against which 473 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 463 green.

Bar silver in London, 29⅞d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$51,102,058
Imports for same period	79,832,003
Net imports	$28,729,945
Net exports to date, 1895	71,776,483
Net exports to date, 1894	74,867,091
Net exports to date, 1893	10,688,829

***

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at 25. On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda sold at 95, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .06, 100 Golden Fleece at 90, 2,000 Little Chief at 10, and 50 Victor at 6.75.

PHILADELPHIA CONFIDENT.

Mr. John H. Michener, President of the Bank of North America of Philadelphia, says of the financial situation and outlook:

"Of a condition of affairs like that now existing, there is nothing to be said. Everything is dull—very dull. There has been a slight improvement in some lines of business since the election, but in general things have not changed to any appreciable extent. There is plenty of money, but no one wants much of it. Business men are not borrowing any more than they really need. And they do not need much.

"However, the banks here have not as much money as they had six weeks ago. We find that balances are being drawn down, and that a great deal of the money which came into our hands just after the election is now being taken away and used to buy investment securities.

"Among business men there is a general feeling that something is going to happen soon which will give the desired impetus to trade. I doubt if that 'something' will happen before Mr. McKinley is inaugurated and the new Congress convenes. Not until then will we know what sort of legislation we are going to have for the next four years. We have yet to learn the temper of the new Congress and its attitude toward the reforms that are needed in our tariff and financial systems. Both of these questions have to be settled, and settled soon. From what we now know, Mr. McKinley will be favorable to the changes which the majority of people think necessary, and from all indications the House will be the same. But the coming Senate may follow in the footsteps of its predecessors and prove a stumbling block. It may be a barrier to the legislation which is absolutely necessary. And if it is, we are going to have another four years of strife, dissatisfaction, and depression.

"We have two great questions to meet—those of the tariff and the currency. The tariff is an old question. The currency is more of a novelty. That something should be done to improve our National financial system there is no doubt. And it should be done quickly. Personally, I think the Government should retire all notes of every kind and issue a new bond. Let the banks subscribe for this issue and let them issue notes based on their holdings of these bonds. There is no reason why the Government should have more than one kind of debt. In fact, there is no reason why the Government should be in the banking business at all. Every one realizes that some radical change in the currency is necessary, and the sooner it is made the better for the business men of the country.

"There is no difference between the financial situation in Philadelphia and in New York, unless it be that we get slightly better prices for money. And this difference is due to another fault of our present banking system. Banks all over the country keep a part of their reserve in the New York banks—and as a result New York has more money to loan than any other city, loans it cheaper, and is a dangerous competitor to all 'country banks.' To do away with this plan would be a benefit to all banks, in New York and out.

"Business men are somewhat disappointed that the improvement since the election has not been more rapid and more marked. They had hoped that the sentimental effect of McKinley's election would be considerable. But, from the course of affairs since the election, it is evident that the new Administration and the new Congress will have to do something before a revival can be expected."

A CHICAGO "SECURITY."

Alley "L" stock was a feature of the local market yesterday in that dealing in the shares became a jest. The stock sold down to one-eighth of 1 per cent., or 12½ cents for a one-hundred-dollar certificate. The selling was in one-share lots, and since brokers are not allowed to charge less than $2 commission, the trading was evidently for sport instead of business.—Chicago Times-Herald.

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There were eighteen sales of Alley "L" stock, three of which were of 100 shares each, and four of fifty shares each. The remainder were sales of one share each. The selling of Alley "L" stock yesterday was in the nature of a joke. The opening quotation was ⅜, or 37½ cents a share for stock which at one time sold for $115 a share. On heavy buying orders the stock advanced to 50 cents a share, but the next quotation showed a decline of 50 per cent. in this security. It broke all records on the Stock Exchange for that or any other stock, when later in the day there was one sale of cash stock at ⅛, or 12½ cents. Under the rules of the Stock Exchange there is a commission of $2 on each sale, which is the minimum commission allowed. The same commission is charged for buying and selling, so that in this one transaction in stock of 12½ cents there were commissions of $4 due to buying and selling brokers. As a matter of fact, the selling of Alley "L" stock yesterday at the prices obtained, particularly the one-share lots, was a bit of Christmas pleasantry.—Chicago Tribune.

WALL STREET TALK.

New York bankers are apprehensive of still further financial complications at Chicago. They decline to be quoted, but they say among themselves and in confidence to friends that there is reason to fear more unpleasant developments.

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Some ado is made over the alleged intention of the Controller of the Currency to make new and special examinations of the Chicago National banks, to disclose how badly stuck those institutions are with local security losses. Some of the most important ones are said to be carrying large lines of loans with no collateral of consequence in them beyond Diamond Match, Biscuit Trust, and other similar Chicago stocks—all taken at prices far above what they can now be sold for.

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The Chicago Tribune mentions one bank which has boldly faced this situation by charging off on its books a heavy loss so made on Diamond Match loans.

***

Says The Tribune:

An announcement was made that Controller Eckels had ordered an investigation of Chicago National banks under charge that they had loaned too heavily on Diamond Match stock, and that some of it was now up as collateral on loans which had been made on the basis of 170. There is, without doubt, Diamond Match stock held by some of the banks, the loans on which are in excess of the present market quotation for the stock. There is said to be no great amount of this which is now held above 130. One bank, it is said, has charged off from its surplus account a sufficient amount to margin Diamond Match stock down to par. The National banks report they have had no word from Controller Eckels on this matter.

***

But an examination by the National bank authorities will not disclose all the facts—nor, perhaps, even the most serious ones.

The heaviest loans are said to be in banking institutions—in State banks—not subject to Mr. Eckels.

Chicago has now a very bad look.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	106½	110
American Bank Note	40	42
American Typefounders' Company	..	35
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	106¼	..
Barney & Smith common	10	12½
Boston & New York Air Line pf	102	105
*Broadway & Seventh Avenue	192	199
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
B'lyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s	107½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	174	175½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	69
Brooklyn, Elevated	5	7¼
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	105
‡Buffalo Crosstown 5s	..	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	107	109
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	..	76
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
*Central & South American Telegraph	116½	118
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central Park, North & East River	155	165
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110½	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Columbus Gas	67	70
Commercial Cable Company stock	160	164
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	70	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	..	33
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	72	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	..	16
Consolidated Ice pf	..	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	71	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	104
†Cramp's Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	98	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	160	168
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 5s	112½	..
‡D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	98	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	350
Ensley Land Company	¼	1
Equitable Gas Company of New York	190	200
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82½	86½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	84½	87½
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	..	57
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	55	60
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	113¾	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Goodyear Shoe Machinery stock	31	33
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	90	91½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	73	76
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97½	99½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	..	30
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	52½	55½
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s	94	96
Hudson River Telephone stock	56	60
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	128	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	102½	103
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	66	70
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
‡Iron Steamboat	2	5
‡Iron Steamboat 6s	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	..	36
Journeay & Burnham pf	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	..	4
Kings County Traction	42	45
Knickerbocker Ice Company	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock	85	89
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	85	89
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	72	75
*Lorillard Company pf	100	103½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. C. & I. 6s	104	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	12
†Madison Square Garden 2d	68	78
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1937	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	..
Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago)	40	46
Met. West Side 1st 5s (of Chicago)	56	59
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf	52½	55½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	12	14
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	86	89
Mutual Gas Company of New York	..	235
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
‡New Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	..	¾
New Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	20	..
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.	2½	5
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	39½	40½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	70	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	103	105
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	93	96
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	43	46
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	120	125
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	117	..
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	60
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New York Air Brake Company	16	..
New York Biscuit Company 6s	102½	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	2	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	158	..
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	110
North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	..
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	85	..
†Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	197	202
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	72
Pennsylvania Coal	315	325
Phila., Shenango & N. Y. R. R. stock	15	16½
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	125	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	93	95
†Pratt & Whitney	3	7
‡Pratt & Whitney pf	..	63
†Retort Mining Company bonds	30	40
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	84	87
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	33	38
*Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	70	80
Second Avenue Railroad stock	..	150
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	193	..
South Carolina State 4½s	108	109½
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
Standard Gas	..	83
Standard Gas pf	105	109
†Standard Gas 1st	109	111
*Standard Oil Trust	250	252
‡Steinway Railway 6s	112	115
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	..	30
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	92	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	40	46
Third Avenue Railroad	160½	162
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	9	12
Trenton Potteries	..	11
Trenton Potteries pf	..	42
Trow Directory pf	..	34
Union Ferry stock	61	63½
*Union Ferry 5s	101	103
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	..	102
Union Typewriter	6½	8½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	84	87
Union Typewriter 2d pf	67½	72½
‡Union Electric Light & Power 1st	70	77
Wagner Car Company	155	157½
Western Gas Company	63	65
‡Western Gas Company bonds	89	91
Worcester Traction	19	20
Worcester Traction pf	94	95½
Worthington Pump pf	75	79

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

The following are the latest bid prices for bank shares on the Stock Exchange:

America	315	Mechanics'	185
Am. Exchange	171	Mech's & Traders'	132½
Broadway	225	Mercantile	170
Butch. & Drovers'	120	Merchants'	132
Central National	125	Merchants' Exc'ge	110
Chatham	295	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	153
City	500	National Union	180
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	190
Columbia	175	New York	230
Commerce	200	New York County	650
Continental	130	Ninth National	110
Corn Exchange	280	Nat. Bank N. A.	130
East River	125	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	2800	Park	255
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Phenix	107
Fourth National	175	Republic	145
Gallatin National	350	Seaboard National	171
German-American	108	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe and Leather	90
Hanover	315	State of N. Y.	108
Imp. & Traders'	525	Third National	100
Irving	140	Tradesmen's	93
Leather Manfrs.	170	U. S. National	175
Manhattan	205	West Side	275
Market & Fulton	215	Western National	114

There was a sale of 20 shares of Central National at 131.

Gave the Judge a Testament.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 28.—Mary E. Perrine of Lodi was found in a drunken condition near the station yesterday morning. She was given thirty days in the county jail. After being sentenced she approached Judge Bowker and presented him with a copy of the new Testament, saying: "I hope it will be of use to your Honor, and I shan't need it for thirty days."

SAVINGS BANKS.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A dividend for the six months and three months ending **December 31, 1896,** has been declared to all depositors entitled thereto under the bylaws, at the rate of **Four Per Cent. Per Annum** on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after January 18, 1897.

Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

Deposits are received from all persons and not exclusively from merchants' clerks.

Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.
ANDREW WARNER, President.
F. M. HURLBUT, Vice President.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.

Union Dime Savings Institution,
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest credited January 1st, payable January 21st, or any time later. Rate: FOUR per cent. from $5 to $1,000. THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New York.

New York, Dec. 28, 1896.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending Dec. 31st, 1896, at the rate of Three and One-half per cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of January 1st, 1897, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 18th.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, December 21st, 1896.

91st Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest at the rate of 3½% per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after the third Monday in January next.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1896, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the bylaws, payable JAN. 18, 1897.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }
Deposits made before JAN. 10, 1897, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1897.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 1896.

An Election for Directors of the Bank, and also for Inspectors of the next Ensuing Election, will be held at the Banking House, West Broadway and Beach Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1897, between the hours of one (1) and two (2) P. M.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE UNITED GLOBE MINES for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 99 John Street, this city, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the COMMERCIAL MINING COMPANY for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 99 John Street, this city, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Room 48 Times Building, in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of JANUARY, 1897, at 2:30 P. M.
C. S. CHAMBERLIN, Secretary.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 12, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1897, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York.
NEW YORK, December 22d, 1896.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, TUESDAY, January 12th, 1897. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 East Forty-second Street.
NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 1896.

The annual meeting of shareholders of this bank for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1897, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL,
Cashier.

MECHANICS & TRADERS' BANK,
486 BROADWAY, COR. BROOME ST.
New York, Dec. 28, 1896.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, 479 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 12, 1897. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
F. BALTES, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
NEW YORK, Dec. 15th, 1896.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1897, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Bank of the State of New York.
New York, December 28th, 1896.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 33 William St., on TUESDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1897, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and noon.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 18, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1897, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.
New York, Dec. 15th, 1896.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and ten Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on WEDNESDAY, January 13th, 1897, from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.
L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
NEW YORK, Dec. 10, 1896.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1897.
The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK.
New York, Dec. 29th, 1896.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking Room, Nos. 485 and 487 Eighth Avenue, on Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1897, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
Dec. 12, 1896.

The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1897, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 19th, 1896.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1897, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Mount Morris Bank.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mount Morris Bank for the election of Directors for 1897 and Inspectors of Election for 1898 will be held at the banking house on JAN. 7th, 1897, between the hours of 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.
F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, Dec. 29th, 1896.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, 287 Greenwich Street, on TUESDAY, JAN. 12th, 1897, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

Pacific Bank.
New York, Dec. 28, 1896.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1897. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic.
New York, Dec. 10th, 1896.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1897, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT,

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Eight hundred and nine (809) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the First Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

253	5842	11124	15585	30138	36393	44770
266	5848	11268	15619	30210	36413	44869
406	5925	11295	15627	30223	36552	44873
439	6109	11305	15633	30228	36761	44921
450	6122	11327	15634	30252	36819	44988
509	6271	11341	15636	30374	36957	45000
614	6304	11389	15686	30392	36981	45023
658	6329	11520	15699	30418	37102	45095
739	6333	11541	15706	30479	37152	45098
743	6405	11542	15750	30483	37184	45109
746	6407	11580	15751	30549	37374	45149
750	6434	11605	15764	30611	37388	45213
1146	6439	11617	14037	30632	37462	45216
1299	6456	11678	16092	30725	37466	45256
1311	6452	11684	16187	30727	37515	45257
1341	6458	11703	16287	30761	37548	45261
1424	6480	11770	16720	30840	37590	45280
1484	6672	11778	16725	30865	37616	45270
1586	6709	11796	16743	30884	37697	45274
1600	6807	11798	16844	30906	37745	45303
1704	6849	11852	16885	30907	37815	45874
1711	6850	11896	16967	30941	37884	45886
1712	6952	11901	16972	31000	37963	45889
1726	6965	11935	17122	31136	37954	45414
1729	6983	12021	17213	31294	37976	45418
1743	7013	12022	17251	31333	37982	45444
1750	7077	12051	17320	31339	37985	45445
1779	7128	12079	17340	31459	37987	45590
1781	7197	12121	17357	31571	37994	46283
1807	7271	12147	17361	31597	37996	46490
1849	7293	12215	17426	31801	38315	46502
1850	7358	12227	17715	31802	38432	46651
1908	7536	12301	17762	31852	38527	46678
2174	7612	12302	17779	31974	38580	46689
2189	7631	12315	17849	32055	38594	46785
2192	7701	12355	17880	32196	38965	46793
2193	7743	12432	17902	32197	38722	46913
2194	7760	12446	17975	32238	38729	46950
2243	7883	12460	18063	32278	38874	46996
2249	7979	12482	18223	32293	38991	47008
2257	8013	12502	18224	32318	38994	47120
2308	8041	12519	18232	32409	38996	47159
2475	8068	12539	18235	32457	39019	47183
2479	8073	12532	18343	32480	39026	47250
2480	8107	12694	18353	32483	39085	47286
2526	8124	12704	18386	32613	39097	47346
2528	8177	12704	18423	32659	39115	47550
2550	8184	12812	18527	32679	39322	47949
2740	8203	12877	18529	32734	39325	48088
2781	8243	13028	18578	32742	39461	48201
2821	8279	13061	18595	32748	39508	48257
2876	8419	13069	18689	32776	39655	48272
2880	8433	13076	18694	32807	39795	48386
2910	8433	13084	18695	32868	39815	48404
2914	8454	13087	18698	32907	39849	48424
3027	8493	13116	18808	32937	39868	48436
3033	8559	13140	18910	33005	39880	48471
3049	8648	13141	18984	33100	39881	48537
3060	8690	13158	19133	33276	39926	48546
3072	8833	13170	19217	33563	40013	48880
3100	8869	13206	19300	33598	41247	48900
3197	8879	13207	19311	33614	41340	48911
3242	8900	13518	19647	33616	41393	48925
3253	8920	13523	19671	33912	41399	49163
3264	8934	13524	20008	33937	41416	49277
3293	8940	13605	20054	33982	41418	49333
3308	8960	13636	20271	33990	41463	49363
3486	8986	13642	20305	34064	41503	49570
3568	9010	13644	20418	34307	41576	49700
3571	9039	13757	20464	34319	41589	49705
3578	9070	13818	20482	34331	41627	49870
3670	9118	13872	20579	34359	41679	49894
3840	9136	13892	20638	34376	41807	49900
3841	9203	14005	20667	34448	41986	49917
3843	9234	14044	20684	34454	41987	50174
3844	9244	14067	20910	34468	42024	50193
3854	9249	14070	20994	34470	42196	50516
3921	9350	14105	21862	34576	42208	50549
3935	9502	14106	21899	34617	42282	50849
4067	9566	14135	21955	34724	42302	50860
4029	9587	14170	21980	34735	42401	51101
4047	9604	14198	21981	34769	42502	51270
4071	9689	14201	28601	34770	43227	51349
4106	9728	14273	28604	34828	43307	51351
4157	9756	14377	28619	34900	43309	51501
4197	9802	14417	28647	35047	43322	51594
4244	9819	14415	28630	35120	43340	51696
4259	9991	14475	28682	35171	43341	51700
4329	10003	14476	28878	35181	43375	51801
4330	10005	14578	28901	35185	43418	51963
4383	10023	14614	28902	35216	43763	51997
4400	10098	14674	28909	35227	43764	52070
4437	10111	14680	28920	35350	43882	52088
4510	10201	14817	28922	35366	44045	52119
4519	10407	14819	29062	35370	44125	52124
4588	10415	14820	29125	35460	44135	52165
4820	10419	14821	29148	35514	44141	52260
4825	10517	14830	29353	35622	44146	52273
4870	10542	14836	29372	35626	44150	52275
4999	10574	14849	29524	35629	44218	52284
5113	10584	14853	29611	35648	44224	52371
5341	10597	14854	29615	35653	44228	52541
5342	10645	14867	29618	35751	44229	52621
5356	10648	14869	29680	35833	44233	52664
5406	10656	14874	29714	35892	44279	52760
5485	10688	14886	29818	35896	44284	52774
5514	10770	14890	29821	35897	44298	52846
5542	10795	14925	29955	35945	44336	53055
5552	10802	15038	29972	36001	44350	53064
5562	10859	15062	29974	36002	44534	53110
5572	10830	15230	29982	36011	44627	53123
5685	10856	15348	30031	36277	44644	53143
5789	10914	15550	30037	36362	44666	53285
5786	10915	15570	30048	36383	44721	53309
5822	11064	15572	30072	36392	44723	53327
5836	11116	15583	30089			

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due Jan. 1, 1897, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, Trustee,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New York, Oct. 16, 1896.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Eight hundred and nine (809) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Co. of New York,
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company,
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.

Formerly N. w York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Charles R. Henderson,
George F Baker,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George S. Bowdoin,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
August Belmont,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
Robert Goelet,	Walter G. Oakman,
G. G. Haven	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	H. McK. Twombly,
R. Somers Hayes,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.	

Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York, for the sale to the Trustee of **THIRTY** First Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company for the **SINKING FUND** as provided in the mortgage to the undersigned securing the same.

In the event of the Trustee not being able to purchase the bonds in accordance with the terms of section 4, article 2 of the mortgage it will become necessary for the Trustee to draw bonds by **LOT AT PAR.**

Proposals should be directed as follows: "Proposals to the Sinking Fund, R. G. Rolston, President, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York," and must be presented before 12 o'clock on the 31st inst.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
Trustee.
by R. G. ROLSTON, President.

New York, December 19, 1896.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

Holders of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds may insure against redemption by lot in January next, and have blank forms of application sent to them by applying to

LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2, 1896.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMissioners, under the C. Ind. St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account, of November 1, 1896, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 197, 860, 166, 1,078, 126, 878, 29, have been drawen for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1897, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Dec. 28, 1896.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
109	111	25	American Express	111	111	111	111	.....
115⅛	12	780	American Spirits Mfg..	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
25	26	40	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	.....
110½	110⅝	13,334	American Sugar Refs.	109¾	110¼	109¼	110¼	+ ⅛
100¼	101¼	42	Am. Sugar Refs. pf...	101	101	100¾	101	.....
78¼	78⅝	900	American Tobacco....	78½	79	78½	78⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	17,000	Am. Tobacco, scrip....	73	73¼	73	73¼	+ ⅛
13½	13⅝	255	At., T. & S.F.,all in.pd.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
22¾	22⅞	233	At., T. & S. F. pf....	21⅝	22	21⅝	22	— ⅛
½	⅝	300	Atlantic & Pacific....	½	½	½	½	.....
15	16	114	Baltimore & Ohio....	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
10⅝	11	10	Bay State Gas.....	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	.....
45½	46⅝	405	Canada Southern.....	46	46	46	46	.....
15⅝	15¾	400	Chesapeake & Ohio....	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
67¼	68	27,433	Chi., Bur. & Quincy....	70¾	70⅞	68¼	69⅛	—1⅝
72⅜	72⅞	1,852	Chicago Gas.....	72¼	72½	71⅜	72½	+ ⅛
4¼	5	200	Chicago Great West..	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
72¾	72⅞	11,867	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	72¾	72⅞	72¼	72¾	— ⅜
101½	101¾	126	Chicago & Northw....	101⅛	101⅝	101⅛	101⅝	— ⅜
65	65⅜	3,694	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	65¼	65½	64¾	65¼	— ¼
25⅜	27	50	C., C., C. & St. L....	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	.....
3	6	400	C. & H. C., all in.pd.	5	5	4	4	—1
138	140	1,887	Consolidated Gas Co...	138	139	136¾	138	—3
119½	120	428	Delaware & Hudson...	120	120	119¾	119⅞	—1⅛
31⅝	31¾	350	General Electric.....	31⅝	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
91	92¾	170	Illinois Central.....	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	— ¾
40	41½	220	Illinois Steel Co.....	40	40	39¾	39¾	—1¼
25½	27	100	Iowa Central pf.....	26	26	26	26	.....
23½	24⅜	407	Laclede Gas.....	24⅜	24⅜	24	24¼	— ⅛
69	69⅞	30	Lake Erie & West. pf.	69	69	69	69	.....
47⅜	47½	3,335	Louisville & Nashville.	47½	47½	47	47⅛	— ⅜
87⅜	88	1,303	Manhattan Con.....	87	88	86⅞	88	+ ⅜
12⅞	13⅛	400	Mo., Kan. & Tex.....	12⅞	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
27	27½	410	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	27	27½	26¾	27⅛	.....
19½	19⅝	310	Missouri Pacific.....	19½	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
164	167	33	Morris & Essex.....	164	164	164	164	.....
22¼	23	25	National Lead Co.....	24	24	24	24	.....
86	86⅜	6	National Lead Co. pf.	86½	87	86½	87	.....
100	100½	434	New Jersey Central...	99¾	99⅞	99	99	— ¼
93¼	94	117	New York Central....	94	94	94	94	+ ½
177	178	2	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	177½	177½	177½	177½	.....
23½	25	100	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ½
12⅞	13¼	601	N. P. V. ctfs.....	13¼	13¼	13	13	— ¼
31½	31⅝	560	N. P. pf., V. ctfs.....	31½	31½	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	14⅞	200	Ontario & Western....	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¾	.....
26⅝	26⅞	10,165	P. & R., all in. pd....	25½	26⅛	25¼	26½	+ ⅝
26⅜	26⅝	885	Southern Railway pf..	25¾	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅜
25	25¼	380	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	25	25⅛	25	25⅛	.....
9	9¼	1,055	Union Pacific, l. t....	9	9⅜	8¾	9⅛	— ⅛
9¼	10	170	United States Leather.	9	9	9	9	+ ¼
62	62¼	1,560	U. S. Leather pf.....	61½	62¼	61¼	62⅛	+ ⅞
24⅝	25½	511	United States Rubber.	25⅜	25¼	25	25¼	.....
77	77½	451	U. S. Rubber pf.....	77	77	77	77	+ ¼
6	6⅜	100	Wabash	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
15	15¼	100	Wabash pf.....	15¼	15¼	15⅜	15¼	— ⅛
82¼	82⅜	2,738	Western Union Tel....	82¼	82¼	81⅞	82⅛	— ¼
6⅜	6¾	7,152	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	6⅞	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
Sales..		101,609						

Complete Bond Transactions.

At, T & S F gen 4s		Dul, S S & A 5s	
15,000	78¾	1,000	101¼
500	78¾	4,000	101⅜
17,000	78¾	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s	
500	78½	8,000	106⅜
1,000	78¾	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s	
Adjustment 4s		3,000	106⅞
25,000	41¼	Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s	
21,000	41⅜	5,000	90
500	41	7,000	80½
20,000	41⅛	Ill Cent 4s, 1953	
85,000	41	12,000	99⅜
1,000	40⅞	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	
2,000	41	1,000	93⅛
10,000	41⅜	Lake Erie & West 2d 5s	
8,000	41	5,000	102¼
1,000	41⅜	S & M So 2d coup	
15,000	41¼	5,000	118½
25,000	41⅝	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	
Atlantic & Pacific Inc		4,000	116½
5,000	⅞	Long Island con 5s	
14,000	1	2,000	119
Austin & N W 1st		Louis & Nash, S & N Ala gtd 5s	
10,000	83¾	5,000	93½
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s		2,000	93¾
7,000	105¼	Unified gold 4s	
Canada So 1st gtd		2,000	79½
3,000	109½	4,000	79½
1,000	110	3,000	79⅝
Cent of N J gen 5s		20F	
2,000	118	**Metropolitan Elev 1st**	
Registered		2,000	119¼
2,000	114¼	**Metropolitan Elev 2d**	
500	114	3,000	105
Ches & Ohio con 5s		**Mil & St P Term 5s**	
1,000	107⅜	1,000	112
1,000	107¼	**Minn & St L con 5s**	
2,000	107¾	1,000	100
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		**Mo, K & T 1st 4s**	
1,000	71¼	4,000	81
2,000	71⅜	1,000	80⅞
3,000	72	**Mo, K & T 2d**	
1,000	72½	1,000	58⅞
Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A		**Mob & Ohio G M 4s**	
4,000	118	1,000	67¾
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s		4,000	67½
10,000	98	**N Y Cent 1st coup**	
Chi, B & Q, Denver Div 4s		5,000	120¾
2,000	94	**N Y Cent ext 4s**	
Iowa Div 4s		500	103
2,000	98	**N Y Cent deb 5s**	
Nebraska ext 4s		10,000	105
1,000	87¾	**N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs**	
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		1,000	135
13,000	118	**N Y, O & W con 5s**	
Chi, B & Q deb 5s		6,000	108½
3,000	97½	**Nor Pac 1st 5s**	
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		10,000	116
1,000	100½	**Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s**	
Chi & East Ill cons		1,000	85¼
2,000	123½	5,000	85¼
Chi & East Ill gen 5s		1,000	85¼
5,000	100	1,000	85¼
Chi & N W coupon gold 7s		13,000	85
4,000	116	**Nor Pac Term 1st**	
Chi & N W cons 7s		1,000	107
2,000	140	3,000	107¾
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933		**Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued**	
5,000	116½	20,000	50¾
6,000	110	10,000	51
3,000	110¼	20,000	50¾
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		5,000	50¾
1,000	104	15,000	50¾
2,000	104⅜	29,000	51
Chi, R I & P 6s		**Oregon R & N 1st**	
1,000	131	1,000	112¼
Chi, St L & N O 5s		4,000	112⅜
18,000	119½	1,000	113¼
Col, H V & Tol 5s		1,000	112¾
1,000	87¼	**Oregon R & N 4s**	
2,000	87¾	6,000	80
Col & Ninth Av 1st		**Pitts & West 1st**	
5,000	116¼	2,000	75¼
3,000	116½	**Rens & Sar 1st**	
Detroit Gas Co 5s		2,000	146
1,000	75	**Rio Grande West 1st**	
Evans & T H 1st		2,000	75
1,000	108¼		
Total sales			$945,500

Oregon Short Line 6s		**Trust Co certfs**	
1,000	112¼	5,000	111
4,000	112⅜	**P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series C**	
Trust Co certfs		10,000	106
5,000	111	**Penn Cos gtd 4½s**	
P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series C		2,000	111½
10,000	106	**Phil & Read 2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid**	
Penn Cos gtd 4½s		5,000	33
2,000	111½	5,000	33¾
Phil & Read 2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid		**Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented**	
5,000	33	65,000	81
5,000	33¾	3,000	81¼
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented		15,000	81⅜
65,000	81	2,000	81⅜
3,000	81¼	12,000	81½
15,000	81⅜	**St Paul & Duluth 2d**	
2,000	81⅜	1,000	103
12,000	81½	**St P, M & M 1st consld 6s**	
St Paul & Duluth 2d		4,000	124
1,000	103	**Reduced to 4½s**	
St P, M & M 1st consld 6s		1,000	105
4,000	124	**Dakota extension 6s**	
Reduced to 4½s		1,000	116¾
1,000	105	**Montana extension 4s**	
Dakota extension 6s		1,000	87½
1,000	116¾	**Montana Cent 6s**	
Montana extension 4s		1,000820F	115¾
1,000	87½	**San An & Ar Pass 4s**	
Montana Cent 6s		9,000	56½
1,000820F	115¾	6,000	56¼
San An & Ar Pass 4s		10,000	57
9,000	56½	1,000	57½
6,000	56¼	**Southern Ry 1st 5s**	
10,000	57	5,000	5 7-16
1,000	57½	5,000	5⅜
Southern Ry 1st 5s		5,000	5⅜
5,000	5⅜	5,000	5⅜
5,000	5⅜	5,000	90¾
5,000	90¾	6,000	90¾
6,000	90¾	**Standard R & T 6s**	
Standard R & T 6s		6,000	72¾
6,000	72¾	**Tex & N O cons 5s**	
Tex & N O cons 5s		3,000	93
3,000	93	**Tex & Pac 1st 5s**	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s		3,000	86
3,000	86	**Tex & Pac 2d inc**	
Tex & Pac 2d inc		4,000	20
4,000	20	1,000	19¾
1,000	19¾	3,000	19½
3,000	19½	3,000	19¾
3,000	19¾	**Third Av 1st 5s**	
Third Av 1st 5s		1,000	122¾
1,000	122¾	**Ulster & Del 1st 5s**	
Ulster & Del 1st 5s		1,000	100
1,000	100	**Union Pac 6s, 1896**	
Union Pac 6s, 1896		2,000	72½
7,000	102½	**Union Pac 1st, 1898**	
Union Pac 1st, 1898		12,000	103¼
12,000	103¼	**Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups**	
Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups		1,000	103
1,000	103	**Union Pac gold 6s col trust notes**	
Union Pac gold 6s col trust notes		14,000	100
14,000	100	**Wabash 1st 5s**	
Wabash 1st 5s		4,000	105⅜
4,000	105⅜	2,000	106
2,000	106	**Det & Chi ext**	
Det & Chi ext		1,000	98¾
Wabash 2d 5s		7,000	70
3,000	69¼	**West Shore gtd 4s**	
1,000	107	1,000	106½
Registered		1,000	106½
1,000	103¼	2,000	103¼
W N Y & P 1st		2,000	107½
W Nor Car 1st 6s		3,000	113½
Wis Cent Co 1st, trust receipts		5,000	39

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotation s for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd	
2s, r., 1891	95		D. M. & Ft. D...	7½	9	N. Y., L. & W....	117	..
4s, r., 1907	109¾	110¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	..	N. Y., S. & W....	8½	9
4s, c., 1925	119¼	120	D., S. S. & A.....	3½	5	Norfolk & So.....	62	70
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	D., S. S. & A. pf..	10	20	Nor. & West., all		
4s, r., 1925	119¼	120	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	100½	102	in. paid.....	10¾	11
5s, r., 1904	113⅜	114	Erie	14⅜	15	Nor. & W. pf., all		
5s, c., 1904	113⅜	114¼	Erie 1st pf.....	32½	34	in. paid.....	15⅜	16⅜
Currency 6s, 1897	99¾	..	Erie Tel. & Tel..	64½	65½	North American..	4½	4¾
Currency, 6s, 1898	102¾	..	Ev. & T. H.....	27	32	Nor.P.all in. paid.	12⅞	13¼
Currency 6s, 1899	105½	..	Ev. & T. H. pf...	41	45	Ohio Southern....	5	5½
Cherokee 4s, 1896	102	..	Gt. Northern pf..	118	123	Ont. Mining.....	½	11
Cherokee 4s, 1897	102	..	Harlem	290	..	Oregon R. & N....	14	24
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102	..	Homestake	35	39	Ore. R. & N. pf..	35	39
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	Iowa Central.....	7½	7¾	Oregon S. L. & U. N. all in. paid..	13	15
Kanawha & Mich.	5½	8	Keokuk & Des M.	2	3	Pacific Mail.....	23	24
Keokuk & Des M.	2	3	K. & D. M. pf....	13¼	14¾	Penn. Coal.....	800	..
Alb. & Sus	170	..	Keokuk & W....	30	40	Peo., & East.....	9½	11
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	54	61	Laclede G. pf....	75	80	Peo. & East pf...	5	8
Am. Coal Co.....	111	125	Lake Erie & W....	16½	18½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	44	53
Am. Cot. Oil....	10	13	Lake Shore.....	153¼	154	P., F. W. & C....	102	..
Am. Cot. Oil pf..	52	..	Long Island.....	35	50	Quicksilver	¼	¾
Am. T. & C. Co..	85	90	L., N. A. & C....	¼	½	Quicksilver pf....	1¼	12
Am. Tobacco pf...	101	104	L., N. A. & C. pf.	1¼	2¼	Rens. & Sar.....	180	..
Ann Arbor.....	8	11	Man. Coal Co....	100	115	Rome, W. & Og....	116	118
Ann Arbor pf.....	22	25	Man. Beach.....	5	10	St. L

dried, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Quiet; fine white, 50@78c; do, yellow, 75@78c; coarse, 50@52c.

FEED—Dull; 40, 60, and 80 lb, 50@57½c; 100 lb, 62½@67½c; sharps, 70@75c; ryefeed, 50@52½c; hominy chop, 50@52½c; cottonseed meal, 95c@$1; oil meal, 97½c@$1; city feed, 60@62½c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Rye was fairly active, considerable cash rye being offered. Receipts were 20 cars. No. 2 on the regular market sold between 37@37¾c; No. 3, 35@36c. May sold from 42c to 41½c, closing at the inside. Barley was easy. Receipts today were 151 cars. The range was from 32c to 33c for common to choice. Fancy was nominally 34@35c.

COFFEE.

Rio exchange, 8 23-32d; receipts, for two days, 32,000 bags; clearances for United States, 7,000 bags, and for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 332,000 bags; market steady; Santos receipts, for two days, 13,000 bags; stock, 619,000 bags; market quiet. The local market was firmer on buying early in the day. Hamburg closed with a net gain of ⅛ point, and Havre closed with a net advance of ¼ point. The deliveries at New York for last week were 57,540 bags, against 64,522 bags last week. Ten points were paid to exchange 500 bags May for July, and 5 points paid to exchange 500 bags May for July. Receipts of Rio coffee at primary points last week were 82,000 bags, against 71,000 bags the previous week and 74,000 bags last year. Receipts at Santos for the week were 77,000 bags, against 63,000 bags the corresponding week last year. Rio shipments to United States last week were 44,000 bags and to Europe 17,000 bags, and Santos shipments to United States for the week were 40,000 bags and to Europe 104,000 bags, while Victoria shipped to United States during the week 5,000 bags. The market opened steady in tone, with some prices unchanged and others 15 points higher, and it closed quiet with a net advance of 5@10 points, and sales of 16,500 bags. The market for spot coffee was nominal and quiet, with 10@10¼c now quoted for Rio 7s and 9⅝@9¾c quoted for Rio 8s. Sales included 1,000 bags Rio 7s, in store, at 10¼c, to be shipped. Mild coffee was fairly active and steady, with sales of 2,200 bags Maracaibo, on private terms.

SUGAR.

The local market shows signs of firmness and holders are inclined to ask more money. A sale of 500 bags San Domingo centrifugal, 96° test, was made at 3 3-16c, ex ship. That was the bid price at the close. Muscovado, 89° test, is quoted at 2 13-16c, and molasses sugar, 89° test, quoted at 2 9-16c. Advices from New Orleans say that damage to cane by frost was only trifling, and current estimates placed the present crop at 15 per cent. over last year's, which was 266,247 tons. G. A. Jahn & Co. report that receipts of sugar at New Orleans to date were 14,843 hhds and 819,265 bbls, against 16,354 hhds and 681,791 bbls last year. The London market was quiet and steady on cane, with Java quoted at 11s 3d and fair refining at 9s 9d. Beet firm, but quiet, with present month quoted at 9s 1½d and next month at 9s 3d. The refined market was quiet, but steady and unchanged; granulated quoted at 4⅜c.

OILS.

The marke was very dull, except for a few small sales, including about 150 bbls prime crude at 29c. Not much business is expected until after the first of the new year. Prime crude barrels, 20½c bid; off crude here, 18½c bid; butter oil, 25½@26c; prime yellow Winter, 29c; prime white Summer, 27@27½c; lard oil, 42@43c; linseed oil, American raw, 33@34c; Calcutta, raw, 50c.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 45,245 bbls; spirits turpentine, 2,159 bbls; tar, 873 bbls. The market for spirits turpentine was quiet, with sellers and machines quoted at 26¾@27¼c. Resin was quiet, but steady, with common to good strained quoted at $1.77½@$1.80. Tar and pitch unchanged and quoted: Tar, regulars, $1.75@$1.80; oil, bbls, $3.50; pitch, $1.80@$1.85.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 28.—Resin firm; strained, $1.45; good, $1.50. Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing. Tar quiet at $1. Crude turpentine dull; hard, $1.40; soft, $1.90; virgin $1.80.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 28.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 24¾c bid; sales none. Resin firm at $1.45.

METALS.

TIN—The market continues quiet, but about steady, with a small distributive trade on the basis of 13c for spot....COPPER—The market is firm, with light offerings at 11⅞@11¼c for lake ingot....LEAD—A better market was seen in the week; prices were plump 3.05c for spot, with sales of 50 tons at that figure, closing firm at 3.05@3.07½c....SPELTER—Market dull at 4½@4¼c.

HAY AND STRAW.

Offering are liberal, and, with trade moderate, market rules weak at former range of prices. Occasional sales of fine grades of both hay and straw slightly exceed outside quotations. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, clover and clover mixed, 50@65c; do, shipping, 50@55c; do, salt, 40@50c; do, trash, 35@45c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 75@95c; do, short rye, 50@65c; do, tangled rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 35@40c.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.
WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,688	..	641	15,024	10,780
Sixtieth Street	2,986	88	1,124	8,498	140
Fortieth Street	..	..	..	..	18,994
Hoboken	3,080	39	39	2,407	..
Lehigh V. R. R.	1,182	..	..	..	2,365
Scattering	..	..	128	89	..
Totals	9,936	127	1,932	26,018	32,279
Tot'ls last w'k	9,082	129	2,029	36,442	37,526

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice	$4.75@$5.10
Medium to fair	4.30@ 4.70
Common	4.00@ 4.25
Bulls and dry cows	1.40@ 3.45
Oxen and stags	2.00@ 4.50
Good to prime steers, one year ago	4.45@ 4.75

BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 271 cars, or 4,282 head—233 cars for exporters and city slaughterers and 38 cars for the market, and, with 3 cars held over from previous arrivals, there were 41 cars on sale. Trade opened active, and prices 10@15c higher, all around; later, on receipt of Chicago advices, the market weakened, and closed quiet with the advance lost. Common to prime native steers sold at $4@$5.10 per 100 lb, a car Cherokees at $4.30, oxen and stags at $2.75@$4.30, and one pair of heavy choice State oxen at $4.60; bulls at $2.25@$3.25, one fat bull at $3.50; cows and heifers at $1.40@$3.45, one ext. a cow at $4. City-dressed beef firm at 6¾@8¼c for ordinary to choice native sides. To-day's London and Liverpool cables quoted refrigerator beef easier at 7¾@8c per lb; American steers weak at 10@11c, dressed weight, and American sheep lower at 8½@9½c per lb, dressed weight. Top price at Glasgow for steers at 11½c, dressed weight.

CALVES—Receipts, 608 head—all for the market. On light supplies, the market ruled very firm, and both veals and barnyard calves sold in many cases at an advance of 50c. Common to choice veals range in price from $5 to $8 per 100 lb, grassers and barnyard calves sold at $2.75@$3.50, fed and mixed calves at $3.75@$4, 2 cars of Western calves at $3.75@$3.80, dressed calves firm at 8@11½c for city-dressed veals; 6½@10c for country dressed, 4@5½c for little calves, and 4@6c for dressed barnyard calves.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for two days, 57½ cars, or 11,387 head—8 cars for butchers direct, 10 cars for export alive, and 39½ cars for the market, making, with half a car held over Saturday, 40 cars to be sold. Opening prices were very firm, sheep selling 10c higher and lambs at an advance of fully 15c, with some lambs 25c higher. Two cars were held over, and the feeling was a little unsettled at the close owing to advices of heavy receipts at Buffalo. Medium to choice sheep sold at $3@$4 per 100 lb, with general sales at $3.25@$3.75; fair to prime lambs at $5.25@$6; nearly 2 cars of choice State lambs at $6.25. Dressed mutton firm at 6@7½c, and dressed lambs higher at 8½@10c.

HOGS—Receipts for two days, 53¼ cars, or 9,408 head, including 2 cars for sale. Market quoted easier at $3.40@$3.85; pigs at $3.90@$4.10. Country dressed firm at 4@6¼c per lb for extreme weights.

They Deny Owing the City.

Controller Fitch has received letters from the Supervisors and Treasurers of the recently annexed towns who, the Commissioners of Accounts claim, owe this city moneys for balances held by them, officially, at the time of their annexation. These amounts aggregate about $11,000. In answer to letters from the Controller, he has received $1,644.40 from the town of Westchester. In nearly every other case he has received a denial that anything is owing the city.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and at Auction.

The property in this city for which Seth Low has exchanged his two Brooklyn office buildings, the Hamilton and the Franklin, is at 502 and 504 Broadway. The lot has a frontage of 49 feet on Broadway and 120 feet on Crosby Street. The building on the lot is a five-story stone structure. James A. Melvin gives the New York property and some cash to Mr. Low for the Brooklyn buildings. Mr. George R. Read was the broker in the transaction.

Ellen T. Daniels has sold to Harmon H. Nathan, at about $20,000, the flat house 157 West One Hundred and Second Street, 17.8 by 100.

At auction William Kennelly sold yesterday at the Trinity Building Salesroom, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Frank Liesiecki and others, at $16,500, the three-story brick and frame building and the four-story brick rear building 232 Division Street, 24 by 93 by 18 by 11 by 94.6.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold at trustee's sale to the plaintiffs, John A. Ricard and others, the one-story frame-front and the two-story brick rear buildings 34 Pitt Street, 21.10 by 100.

Messrs. C. R. Gregor & Son have sold the five-story brick store and flats, 25 by 75, on the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, for about $50,000.

To-day's Sales.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway unless otherwise specified:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 27 Morningside Avenue East, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,910; subject to first mortgage for $22,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Jesse S. Nelson, referee, 33½ One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, north side, 397.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 12.6 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,013.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles D. Burrell, referee, 237 One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 311 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 18 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,732.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William B. Anderson, referee, northwest corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, 75.11 by 100, frame building, and vacant. Due on judgment, $37,665.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Two Hundred and Fourth Street, 149.11 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,442.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 1,428 Vyse Street, southeast side, 275 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 100; also, 1,430 Vyse Street, southeast side, 250 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 100; also, 1,434 Vyse Street, southeast side, 200 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 100; also 1,436 Vyse Street, southeast side 175 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 100, four two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgments, about $958 on each.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, northeast corner of Houston and Lewis Streets, 100 by 68, four five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,904.

By Andrew L. Soulard, foreclosure sale, Emanuel M. Friend, referee, 320 to 326 One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 257 feet east of Second Avenue, 100 by 100, four five-story brick tenements, with stores in No. 320. Due on judgment, $9,406; subject to first mortgage for $35,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. D. Roman Baldwin, referee, Valentine Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Central Avenue, 50 by 100, except portion taken for opening of Burnside Avenue; also, right, title, and interest in northwest corner of Burnside and Tiebout Avenues, runs northwest along rear of above 83.7 feet to centre line of Central Avenue, by south along said line about 19 feet to Tiebout Avenue, by southwest about 85 feet; also, southwest corner of Tiebout (formerly Valentine) Avenue and Central Avenue, 50 by 100. Due on judgment, $3,250.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's mortgage foreclosure sale, 2,432 Seventh Avenue, west side, 54.4 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 20.7 by 75 by 20.6 by 75, five-story brownstone-front flat. Due on judgment, $2,898, subject to first mortgage for $17,000.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 56 One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 110 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 74 by 100.11, five-story brick flat.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No Plans for New Structures and Only One for Alterations.

The only plan filed at the department yesterday was the following:

No. 129 Clinton Place, alterations to a five-story brick tenement and store, by Frederick Ohmels of 955 Lexington Avenue, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Dec. 28.

39TH ST, s s, 101.8 ft e of Lexington Av, 21.8x98.9; Jacob Burdett and others to Jane Daly $21,500

9TH AV and 21st St, s e corner, 100x99.6x irreg; Angelica B. Faber to Rudolph C. Faber 1

93D ST, 304 West; The Amsterdam Investment Company to Grace Wilson.. 10

70TH ST, n s, 486.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 19.5x100.5; James Baker and wife to David Belasco 10

5TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 40th St, 60x95; William B. Pettit and wife to Imogene Hart 300

5TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 85th St, 21.10 x100; William K. Aston and wife to Randolph Guggenheimer 1

101ST ST, 114 East; Julius Katzenberg to William K. Aston, exchange property.. 1

2D AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 105th St, 25x75; Louis Wahl and wife to George Sehlenker 1

7TH AV, s e corner 134th St, 24.11x75; James Hunt and wife to Henry Rothschild 10

SAME PROPERTY; Caroline Graham and another to James Hunt 1

120TH ST, n w corner of 7th Av, 125x100.11; Thomas Allison, referee, to Solomon Mehrbach 70,000

119TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 93.3 ft to St. Nicholas Av x n 236.10 to 120th St x e 220.2x s 201.10 to beginning; Clifford A. Hand, as executor of Charles G. Havens, to Henry H. Wood 120,000

121ST ST, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x$\frac{1}{2}$ b odc; Will am Moores and wife to John L. Jordan 6,500

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 54.10 ft s of 137th St, 17.6x90; Agnes H. Littlefield to Sigismund B. Wortmann 20,500

120TH ST, n w corner of Lenox Av, 125 x99.11; Frances K. Lipman to Thomas S. Williams 1

SAME PROPERTY; Frances K. Lipman and others, executors and trustees, to Thomas S. Williams, ½ part 45,000

BROOK AV, n w s, 88.2 ft n of North 3d Av, runs w 75.9 ft to Port Morris Branch Railroad x n 74.11x e 98.4 to avenue x s 22.6 x s w 60.1; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to Giacomo Pisciotta 1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 150 ft s of Leggett Av, 25x irregular; Siegmund Pels and wife to Paul Schreiner 10

UNION AV, e s, 50 ft n of 155th St, 37.6 x92.11x37.6x92.6; Enoch C. Bell and wife to John Shea and another 100

184TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 11th Av, 40x 99.11; Luke H. Cutter to Charles E. Stewart 1

139TH ST, n s, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x100; Mary J. Deeves to John A. Deeves 1

BROOK AV, n w corner of North 3d Av, 88.2x w 75.9 ft to Port Morris Branch Railroad, x s 86.9 ft to avenue x46.2; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to Albert V. Donnellan 1

LENOX Av, n w corner of 126th St, 99.11 x125; Moritz Cohn to Thomas S. Williams 100

AVENUE D, w s, 83 ft s of 9th St, 25x100; Charles Schwenker and wife to Henry Wabbersen 500

14TH ST, n s, Lot 112, map of Village of Wakefield; William Jordan to Horace Anderson 200

43D ST, 406 East; Bernhard Blumenstock to Leon Blumenstock 1

94TH ST, s s, 581 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x96x17.1x96.8; Lewis L. Delafield, referee, to David B. Sickles, as receiver.. 1,000

SAME PROPERTY; David B. Sickles, as receiver, &c., to Helena R. Dana 1,500

MINFORD PLACE, e s, Lot 742, map of Section C, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to William J. Tucker 100

125TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 100.11; 3d Av, n e corner of 79th St, 24x 100, one-half part; also 3d Av, 1,395, one-eighth part; Henry G. Silleck and others, executors, to Henry G. Silleck and another, trustees 1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, w s, 125.7 ft n of 171st St, 30.11x irregular; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to Jules S. Ehrich 29,000

FORT WASHINGTON AV, w s, 25 ft s of 170th St, 15.6x59.11x148.5x100x25x98.1; same to Fannie E. Lawrence 15,800

56TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 50x 100.5; Richard H. Clarke, referee, to Sarah Goodenough 1,000

MADISON AV, s s, Lot 472, map of Hendrick Rutgers, 25x100; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Jonas Weil and another 1

MADISON ST, s s, Lot 472, map of Hendrick Rutgers's estate, 25x100; Fannie A. Ashton, individually, and as executrix, to Leopold Kaufman 1

FULTON ST, 62, 17th St, 241 East, and other out of town property; Juliette R. Thomas to Salter Stows Club 1

36TH ST, 130 East; Mary C. Mackey to Margaret A. Mackay 1

24TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 22.8x 98.9; Jane E. Kowald to John Kirby .. 100

70TH ST, 11 West; Daniel W. Shoyer to Rebecca A. Shoyer 1

46TH ST, s s, 215 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.5; William G. Ringler and another, executors, to Annie Hackemeister 20,000

42D ST, s s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Theodore F. Hascall, referee, to William G. Meredith 12,000

119TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 96.3 to St. Nicholas Av x 236.10x220.2x201.10; Henry H. Wood and wife to Eugene C. Fitch 1

110TH ST, n s, 111.5 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 25x50.5; George Gerlach and wife to John E. Elbert 10

Recorded Leases.

STRASBURGER, Louis, to Spencer Optical Manufacturing Company; 15 Maiden Lane; 7 years $6,780

WILSON, William, to Pauline G. Dunne; 1,112 Intervale Av, store, &c, 3 years.. 216

MAUER, Henry, to Charles Miller; 418 East 23d St, 3 years 1,200

SCHUYLER, Philip, trustees to Frank X. Haas; w s of Attorney St, 125 n of Rivington St, 50x100, 5 years 1,400

Recorded Mortgages.

BERKQWITZ, Rosie, to Ignatz Bleich and William Klein; 385 East Houston St., 6 months $1,700

BELASCO, David, to James Baker; n s of 70th St., 486.2 ft w of Amsterdam av., 1½ years 4,000

BRONNER, Ida K. and Leonard, to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; s s of 64th St., 100 ft w of Park av., 1 year. 18,000

CONTI, Cesare, to Elizabeth W. Cullin; n s of 1st Av., 439.8 ft e of White Plains Road, map of Jerome, 3 years 1,800

CUSHMAN, Ephraim C. and wife, and William F. Cushman et al. to the Seamen's Bank for Savings of New York; s e corner 9th Av and 21st St, 2 years.. 115,000

DONNELLAN, Albert V., to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; n w corner of Brook Av and North 3d Av, demand 4,500

DONNELLY, Theresa C., to Warren B. Sammis; s s of Summit St, 898 ft e of Marion Av, 3 years 1,100

EHRICH, Jules S., to Abraham Van Santvood, refree; Lot 105, map partition sale, 3 years 1,740

FLAGG, William S., to Elizabeth E. Smith; 316 West 126th St., 3 years 5,000

GERMAN, Edward F., to Philip Renk; n s 75th St, 417 East, 5 years 1,800

HUNT, James, to Caroline Graham and another; s e corner of 7th Av and 134th St, 1 year 12,000

HACHEMEISTER, Annie, to Henry Hachemeister; s s of 46th St, 215 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years 6,667

JORDAN, Alexander A., and wife to trustees for Mary G. E. Aldrich; e s of West End Av, 25.5 ft s of 68th St, 3 years 16,000

SAME to Mary B. Ceccarini; e s of West End Av, 50.5 ft s of 68th St, 3 years 16,000

KIRBY, John, to Jane E. Koswald; n s of 24th St, 275 ft e of 7th Av; 8 months, (two mortgages) 22,300

KOWALD, Jane E., to Edward Ashforth; 141-143 West 24th St, 1 year 24,000

KLOOZ, Frederick, and wife, to Matilda M. Bond; n s of 7th St, 35.1 ft e of Avenue C, 3 months 5,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Frederick J. Middlebrook; 92 Madison St, 1 year.... 13,000

LIENAU, Elizabeth B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 50 West 32d St, 3 years 12,500

LEVY, Bertha, to Peter Otten; 251 East 51st St, 3 years 1,000

LAWRENCE, Francis E., to Abraham Van Santvoord, referee; Lots 65, 66, 58, 59, and 60, partition sale map, 3 years, (two mortgages) 9,480

McGRATH, William G., to Frederick J. Middlebrook, n s of 42d St, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 10,000

MEHRBACH, Solomon, to the Washington Life Insurance Company; n w corner of 7th Av and 120th St, 1 year.... 55,000

MASON, James R., to Carl H. Schultz; e s of Lexington Av, 16.5 ft s of 93d St, 1 year 7,000

McINTOSH, James, and John Paterno and wives to Alonzo C. Monson, trustee for Reuben B. Withers; n s of 106th St, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 23,000

PELS, SIEGMUND, and wife to Meyer Hecht; e s of Prospect Av, 150 ft s of Leggett Av, 3 years 3,800

POST, William, executor, &c., of William Post and others, individually, &c., to Citizens' Savings Bank; 287 to 297 Elizabeth St, 1 year 40,000

PRINCE, Charles, to Kate Warner; s s of Lispenard St, 75 ft w of Church St, 1 year 12,000

PISCIOTTA, Giacomo, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; n s of Brook Av, 88.2 ft n of 3d Av, demand 8,000

ROSE, MORRIS, and wife to Julius Beer; 934 to 940 2d Av, 3 years 20,000

RIEGER, Charles, and wife to Frederick Cramme; s s of 91st St, 74 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 800

SCHNEIDER, Douglas H., and wife to Elmer B. Yale; n e corner of Broadway and 36th St, 2 months 30,000

SCHREINER, Paul, to Siegmund Pels; e s of Prospect Av, 150 ft s of Leggett Av, 3 years 1,200

SHEA, John, and James Meehan to Enoch C. Bell; e s of Union Av, 50 ft n of 155th St, 1 year 2,800

SEVERYNSE, Annie, to Barbara Gebe; s s of 156th St, 225 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 2,000

SMITH, Jennie C., to Union Dime Savings Bank; w s, 110 ft s of Briggs Av, 3 years 1,000

TIPPING, Edward, to William Hall's Sons; 52 West 94th St., 1 year 3,000

TUCKER, William J., and wife to Thomas E. Greacen; e s of Minford Pl, Lot 742, map of Section C, Vyse estate, 3 years. 2,750

SAME to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; same property, installments 900

VOTION, Louise, to Frederic de P. Foster, trustee of Clara Delafield; s s of 40th St, 15.73 ft w of 7th Av, 1 10-12 years 1,500

WHEELOCK, Annie E., to John J. Gleason; 38 East 33d St, 1 year.... 5,000

WABBERSON, Henry, to Charles Schwenker; w s of Av D, 83 ft s of 9th St, Unionport, 6 years 400

WHITE, John E., to George Gerlach; n s of 119th St, 111.5 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 1 year 500

WOOD, Henry H., to Clifford A. Hand, executor of Charles G. Havens; n s of 119th St, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years. 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CHURCHILL, Lily W., and others, executors of Louis C. Hammersley, to Lily W. Churchill, and others, as trustees, &c 1

HAVEMEYER, John C., as executor, &c., of William F. Havemeyer, to John C. Havemeyer, as trustee 20,000

LAZARUS, Samuel L., to Charles Schlesinger 1

MACY, Caroline L., by attorney, to Josephine M. Chamberlain 4,515

SEAMAN, William I., to Edward M. Scudder 5,128

SPEER, William H., and others, executors, &c., of Miguel Garcia, to Joaquin Martinez 100,300

THE CITY TRUST SAFE DEPOSIT and Surety Company to William C. Lesster 1

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK and others to Merchants and Planters' Bank and others 1

THE BRAINARD, SHALER & HALL Quarry Company to William H. McWhirter 2,084

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Elisha Sniffin 3,000

SAME to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York 175,000

VON RAITZ, Feoder, as executor, &c., of Johannah Pullar, to Esther and Henrietta Frank 2,562

WEBB, Alexander S., and another, executors of Henry B. Remsen, to Cornelia R. Kane 5,024

Lis Pendens.

MONDAY, DEC. 28.

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 75 ft n of Jacob St, 25x122.6; Louise Frost against Margaret Ryan and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

51ST ST, s s, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 40x100.5; Sarah H. Powell against Catharine Taylor, (to foreclose mortgage.)

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 100 ft n of Jacob St, 25x 120.6; Anna B. Hautan against Margaret Ryan, (to foreclose mortgage.)

LEXINGTON Av, e s, 51.2 ft s of 73d St, 17x70; Robert McGill against William Boggs and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

GREENE, ST, w s, 21.1 ft n of Houston St, 60.3x79x irregular; Augustus M. Bradhurst against Edward H. Camp and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

6TH ST, n s, 293 ft e of Av B, 25x00.10; 6th St, n s, 318 ft e of Av B, 50x90.10; 6th St, n s, 368 ft e of Av B, 25x90.10; 6th St, n s, 393 ft e of Av B, 100x90.10; 6th St, n s, 133 ft w of Av C, 50x90.10; 1st Av, e s, 74.3 ft n of 38th St, 24.8x100; 7th St, s s, 183 ft w of Av C, 25x90.4; 7th St, s s, 158 ft w of Av C, 25x90.10; 46th St, 344 and 346 East; 6th St, 701 East, and 1st Av, 793, and other parcels; David J. Dannat against John J. Jones and others, (amended action for partition.)

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 73.2 ft s of 84th St, 27x 100; Isabella H. Fisher against Hoffman Rogers and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 100.2 ft s of 84th St, 27.6x 100; Same against same, (to foreclose mortgage.)

2D AV, w s, 43 ft s of 12th St, 20x80, leasehold; August Caille against William G. Mangold and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 125 ft s of 133d St, 25x100; Nicola Sivigila against Sarah J. Steele and another, (to foreclose mortgage.)

101ST ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Robert H. Coleman, trustee, against David Steinfeld and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

24TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 6th Av, 33.4x93.9, one-half part; Graves Elevator Company against Josiah S. Lindsay and another, (action to foreclose deed, &c.)

WILLIAM ST, 118; Mary Ferguson against John A. Rowles, executrix, and others, (amended action for partition.)

SHERIFF ST, e s, 87.6 ft s of Delancey St, 21.10x100; Josephine F. Clason against Thomas E. Stewart, administrator, (action to establish claim.)

48TH ST, n s, 205 ft e of 9th Av, being 353 and 355; also 331 and 333 West 53d St; Jared W. Bell against George H. Scott and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

MONDAY, Dec. 28.

118TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100; John Shea against Filippo Cirrito, owner and contractor $1,850

5TH AV, n e corner 113th St, 100x100; Vermont Marble Company against Lucy E. Turner, owner; William C. Turner, contractor 775

135TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x 90x11; Nathan Bois against W. J. Cunningham, owner and contractor 833

3D AV, s e corner 74th St, 102.2x135; Vermont Marble Company against Jackson estate; Henry A. Jackson, executor, owners; Thornton Bros., contractors 343

134TH St, Nos 2 and 4 w. and 5th Av, Nos. 2,186 to 2,190; Heck & Schreiber against Gunder Johnson, owner and contractor 210

GRAND ST, 345 and 347; Wolff Schiffman against Joseph L. O'Brien, owner; George M. Matteson, contractor 84

102D ST and Madison Av, s w corner, 70x 100.11; William McShane Company against estate of Julius Lipman, Abraham Cohn, and others, executors, owners; Annie Doyle, contractor; Catharine McGuckin, sub-contractor 450

140TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 165x 100; Wotherspoon & Son against Catharine Carlin, owner; John Carlin, contractor 208

Orders under Chapter 915 of Laws of 1896:

BLEECKER ST, 112 to 116; Henry S. Wood on The City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia, to Levering & Garrigues 15,000

28TH ST, 119 w; J. Meyer on M. L. Sire to Maxwell & Dempsey 73

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—RICHARD BOTTING.—Richard Botting, dealer in cutlery and fancy goods at 831 Broadway, whose store has been in the Sheriff's hands for several days, made an assignment yesterday to Louis Hanneman, without preference.

—J. OVERTON PAINE.—Four judgments, aggregating $3,418, were entered yesterday against J. Overton Paine of 33 Broadway, the largest being in favor of Richard F. Casey, $1,558; John Carr, $1,171, and Harvey Garrison, $563.

—M. VON KELLER & CO.—M. Warley Platzek, assignee of M. von Keller & Co., importers and jobbers of woolens, at 134 and 136 Grand Street, filed schedules yesterday showing liabilities of $65,248, nominal assets, $84,454; actual assets, $25,383.

—GLATZ & HUTTMAN.—Transcripts of judgments from Erie County, N. Y., were filed here yesterday against Joseph Glatz for $32,227, and against Joseph Glatz and Berend H. Huttman and Charles Deshon, as receiver of Glatz & Huttmann, for $21,752, both in favor of Lautz Brothers & Co.

—LOUIS HOLLANDER.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution for $1,715 against Louis Hollander, liquor dealer, of 44 Sullivan Street, in favor of Jacob Ruppert, for balance due on a chattel mortgage and for beer. Mr. Ruppert took possession under the chattel mortgage on Dec. 7, and it has since been foreclosed.

—STEPHEN F. DE JONES.—Frank G. Mason has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Stephen F. De Jones of 42 West Thirty-fourth Street, on the application of John B. Ellison & Sons. He declared that he has ten been in business for himself for fifteen years, but is now cutter for his wife, who has a women's tailoring business at the above address, and that his wife and her brother own it, although his name has appeared on the sign.

—JACOB KABATCHNICK.—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey yesterday took charge of the store of Jacob Kabatchnick, dealer in furniture and carpets, at 1,537 First Avenue, near Eightieth Street, on three executions from Goldsmith & Doherty, aggregating $5,572 for goods sold to him by the H. B. Claflin Company. Mr. Kabatchnick was in this line of business for ten years, at 14 and 16 Division Street, and moved to his present location in May last. Mr. Goldsmith said the liabilities are $10,000 and assets probably $3,000.

—WEIL & WEISEL.—Leopold Weil and Lewis L. Weisel, composing the firm of Weil & Weisel, dealers in dry goods at 2,789 to 2,793 Third Avenue, Mott Haven, made an assignment yesterday to Abraham H. Berrick, giving preference for $4,480; in favor of D. E. Sicher & Co., $1,800; Rudolph Weil, $1,930; Martin Hess, $300; Mabel Weisel, $450. They were in business for ten years at 209 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, and moved to Mott Haven on May 1 last, when they valued their stock at $18,000.

—MAURICE HIRSHFIELD.—Deputy Sheriff Butler yesterday took charge of the place of business of Maurice Hirshfield, jeweler, at 16 West Fourteenth Street, on executions for $5,789 in favor of Max Weil, $2,115; Gertrude Hirshfield, $1,157, and Leopold Eppstein, $2,517; to whom he confessed judgments for borrowed money. He began business in September, 1894, using the style of the Crown Jewelry Company. In April last he opened a jewelry department in Heather & Co.'s store, at Sixth Avenue, corner of Fifteenth Street, as a branch, and had to go in debt, it was said, for the additional stock. All the goods have been removed from this branch at Heather & Co.'s store.

—HEATHER & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Carraher yesterday closed up the store of George Heather, doing business as Heather & Co., dealer in dry goods, at 229 to 233 Sixth Avenue, corner of Fifteenth Street, on executions on the judgments taken against him Saturday for $22,883. Another execution was placed in the Sheriff's hands for $4,432 in favor of Alice Adams for rent of the store. The Coroner also received six writs of replevin, aggregating $3,114, from Epstein Brothers, Herman Joseph, Arthur Furber, and Blumenstiel & Hirsch. The last named obtained an attachment for $843 for goods sold to Mr. Heather by William Iselin & Co. on the strength of a statement made on Sept. 26, in which Mr. Heather claimed business on assets $65,000; liabilities, $26,500; also equity in real estate, $12,000; household furniture, &c., $15,000.

Out of Town.

—LACONIA CAR COMPANY.—The Laconia Car Company of Laconia, N. H., has gone into insolvency after a vain attempt to extend its paper.

—LOUIS GRABQWER.—The dry goods store at Marquette, Mich., of Louis Grabower, was yesterday closed by the foreclosure of mortgages for $22,000.

—M. FRANK & CO.—Chattel mortgages for $35,000 have been given by M. Frank & Co., dry goods dealers of Fort Wayne, Ind. Benjamin Rothschild has been appointed receiver for the firm, whose stock will invoice $50,000.

—EXCELSIOR MACHINE AND BOILER WORKS COMPANY.—An assignment was made yesterday by the Excelsior Machine and Boiler Works Company of Chicago, with the Equitable Trust Company as assignee. Assets and liabilities are placed at $42,000.

—THOMAS WEATHERED & SONS.—Vice Chancellor Pitney yesterday appointed John Young receiver for Thomas Weathered & Sons, greenhouse builders, of Orient Avenue Jersey City. The liabilities are $47,000, and the assets, including debts and notes outstanding $60,000.

—TRENTON DRY GOODS COMPANY.—The Trenton Dry Goods Company, Trenton, N. J., was yesterday placed in the hands of a receiver, on application by W. H. Horstmann & Co. of New York judgment credit